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ABSTRACT

This KIDS COUNT data book details statewide trends in the well-being of Nevada's children. The statistical portrait is based on indicators of children's well-being in the areas of health conditions and health care; economic well-being; education and achievement; child and youth safety/welfare; and juvenile justice. The data book begins with an overview and profile of the state demographics, including data on minority populations. The remainder of the data book provides specific information on the primary indicators, organized as follows: (1) state trends; (2) county trends; (3) significant factors; (4) definition of the indicator; and (5) related tables and figures listing most recent available data for each indicator, including data for counties and the state. Specific indicators examined include: (1) teen births; (2) inadequate prenatal care; (3) health insurance coverage; (4) access to dental care; (5) public health programs; (6) immunizations; (7) children in poverty; (8) child care; (9) child support; (10) formal education; (11) testing, proficiency and college entrance efforts; (12) dropout and graduation rates; (13) special education enrollment; (14) infant mortality; (15) child deaths; (16) teen violent

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deaths; (17) child abuse and neglect; (18) domestic violence; (19) children in substitute care; and (20) juvenile violent crime. The data book concludes with a listing of child well-being indicators, 2000 county data, notes, references, resources, and acknowledgments. (SD)

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Nevada KIDS COUNT Data Book

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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

County, Regional, and State Profiles of Child and Youth Well-Being in Nevada

This *Data Book* is dedicated to the children of Nevada.

We appreciate the support of
Nevada KIDS COUNT Partners

Nevada KIDS COUNT Advisory Council
Nevada Title IV-D, Family Preservation and Family Support Steering Committee
UNLV School of Social Work
University of Nevada Cooperative Extension

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Nevada Department of Education

Marianne Carr, Health Education Consultant, Health and Safety Team

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Elizabeth Breshears, MEd, MSW, LCSW, Family Programs Officer, Division of Child and Family Services

Larry Carter, Program Chief, Juvenile Justice Programs Chief, Division of Child and Family Services, Nevada State Juvenile Justice Commission

Becky Crowl, Assistant Child Care Coordinator, Welfare Division

Wendy Lay, Clinical Planner, Division of Child and Family Services, Program Evaluation and Data Unit

Deborah McBride, Immunizations Analyst, Health Division, Bureau of Community Health

Tim Pollard, Health Resource Analyst, Health Division, Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics, Center for Health Data and Research

Bob Reardon, Statistician II, Research & Statistics, Welfare Division

Tammy Rhiner, Child Support Assistant II, Child Support Enforcement Program, Welfare Division

Lisa Roberts, Child Care Surveyor, Divison of Child and Family Services, Bureau of Services for Child Care

Joan Robertson, Provider Relations Coordinator, Nevada Check Up

Wanda Scott, Division of Child and Family Services

Sherry Torgerson, Health Division, Bureau of Community Health

Wei Yang, PhD, State Biostatistician and Director, Health Division, Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics, Center for Health Data and Research

Other Contributors

Katie E. Hanson, Resource Center Assistant, Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence

Jeff Hardcastle, Nevada State Demographer

Sue Meuschke, Director, Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence

Susan Moore, EdD, Millennium Scholarship Program Director, Nevada Treasurer's Office

Nevada Public Schools

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Nevada *KIDS COUNT* Data Book: 2002

Prepared by The Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER)

Rennae Daneshvary, PhD, Assistant Director, Interim KIDS COUNT Project Coordinator
R. Keith Schwer, PhD, Director
William Cope, MS, Graduate Assistant
Freda Klein, EdD, Data Book Project Assistant
Robert Potts, MBA, Assistant Director

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❖4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, NV 89154-6002 ❖Telephone: (702) 895-3191 ❖Fax: (702) 895-3606 ❖kids@nevada.edu ❖http://kidscount.unlv.edu

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Overview of KIDS COUNT

WHAT is KIDS COUNT?

KIDS COUNT, a project of The Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure a better future for all children.

The primary activities of the Nevada KIDS COUNT project are to:

- collect, analyze, and distribute the best available data measuring the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children and youth in Nevada;
- educate and inform decision-makers, citizens, service providers, providers of funding, and community partners regarding data, policy, and resource analysis;
- provide linkages with community efforts to reach decision-makers with information concerning relevant issues for children and youth.

Information regarding the efforts of the Nevada KIDS COUNT project has been disseminated throughout the state via public-speaking engagements, television, and print media. Nevada KIDS COUNT collaborates with other groups that have related concerns and interests.

Comments from the Data Book User Surveys and inquiries for additional information are instrumental in our efforts again this year. We welcome suggestions you may have regarding Nevada KIDS COUNT data products and solicit your efforts to create an informed and motivated citizenry to improve the well-being of Nevada's children and youth.

This year's *Data Book* and last year's are easily accessed on-line at:

http://kidscount.unlv.edu

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http://kidscount.unlv.edu

WHAT is the *Nevada KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2002*?

This report represents the ongoing effort of the Nevada KIDS COUNT project to provide a profile of the children and youth in our state.

WHAT is the layout of the *Nevada KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2002?*

This year's *Data Book* is similar to past years' books. We provide indicators reflecting critical elements of child and youth well-being. The indicators are organized as follows:

- *Nevada:* Most recent state data for each indicator;
- *County:* Most recent county data where applicable;
- *Significant Factors:* Summaries of current research;
- *Definition*: A description of what the indicator is and what it measures;
- *Maps*: Rates, percentages, and/or numbers presented for each county.

WHAT are the additions to the *Nevada KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2002?*

This year's *Data Book* uses the **state map** to display indicator data (rates or percentages) for each county, allowing regional patterns to be more easily observed than in tables. County data (numbers) for the year 2000 are presented in a new section titled **County Data**.

New in the Health Conditions and Health Care section are data on **prenatal care by race/ethnicity and age** and findings from two CBER surveys on **health-insurance coverage and accessibility and availability of dental care for children**.

Overview of KIDS COUNT Continued

Data on **Children in substitute care by gender, race/ethnicity, and age** are presented in the Child and Youth Safety/ Welfare section.

In the Juvenile Justice section are data, highlighting alcohol and drug use, sexual behavior, perceived safety at school, and gang-related behavior, from the ***2001 Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey.***

The new **Appendix** section features child well-being indicators, county data, notes, references, resources, and acknowledgments. Beginning the section is a comparison of indicator data between last year's book and this year's, followed by a comparison of 1990 and 2000 data. The latter was compiled by The Annie E. Casey Foundation for the book, *Children at Risk: State Trends 1990-2000.* The new **Notes** section features text which helps to explain some of the jargon used in the different sections of the book. Information on **programs recommended for improvement of student achievement by the Nevada Legislative Committee on Education** concludes the Resource section.

HOW were the data indicators selected?

The measures included in this *Data Book* were chosen through careful examination of the available data. Efforts were made to select substantive sets of benchmarks which represent the well-being of Nevada's children and youth. Practical considerations guided the selection process, including whether the individual indicators were:

- relevant
- substantially researched
- regularly measured
- representative of selected segments of children and youth
- available at the county level
- verifiable with reliable data sources.

WHAT are the limitations of the data?

Nevada KIDS COUNT strives to report the best available data. In doing so, we evaluated data-collection processes and data accuracy, consistency, and applicability.

In some instances, annual county-level information was not readily available or accessible. Examples include most administrative-program data and substance-usage information (alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs) by youth. Few measures of social development and health-related behaviors for very young and preteenage children were found. Quality indicators of school readiness, mental health, child homelessness, day-care quality, and measures of children in institutional care were lacking by county.

The atypical population distribution in Nevada creates a serious "rare event" problem in counties with very small populations. Multiple-year averages were used to stabilize and improve the usefulness of these data wherever possible. Still, even when averaged, caution should be used when drawing conclusions from rates or percentages based on small numbers.

Because rates based on small denominators are likely to be statistically unreliable, rates were not calculated for counties with small denominators. The designation, NM = Not Meaningful, is noted in the maps; and, raw data are provided as applicable in the County Data section. Also, the sum of the county may not equal the state total due to rounding and/or missing county-reference data.

Many of our data providers need time to compile and disseminate accurate information. Therefore, current-year data were sometimes not available when this report was produced.

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Nevada Demographics

Nevada Demographics: 2000

Population	*Number/Percent*
State population	2,034,050
Clark County population	1,405,099
Clark County population as a percent of state population	69.1%
Washoe County population	341,935
Washoe County population as a percent of state population	16.8%
Rest of state population	287,016
Rest of state population as a percent of state population	14.1%
Adult (20 and older) population	1,462,520
Adult (20 and older) population as a percent of state population	71.9%
Child (19 and under) population	571,539
Child (19 and under) population as a percent of state population	28.1%

Source: Nevada State Demographer, estimates as of July 1, 2000.

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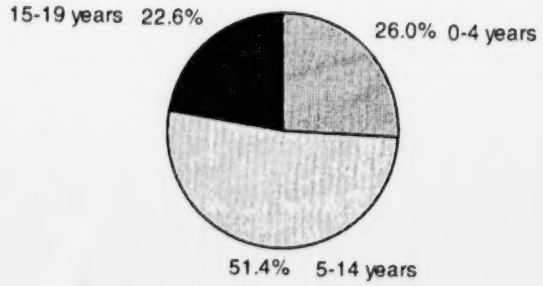
Percentage of Children and Youth in Nevada by Age: 2000



Source: Nevada State Demographer, 2001. Estimates as of July 1, 2000.

Projected Demographic Change
(Number of children and youth: 2000 and 2005)

Age Groups	*2000*	*2005*	*Percent Change*
0-4 years old	148,447	166,652	12.3
5-14 years old	293,667	297,928	1.5
15-19 years old	129,416	152,156	17.6
ALL CHILDREN	571,529	616,735	7.9

Source: Nevada State Demographer, 2000 estimates as of July 1, 2000; 2005 forecasts as of May 2002.

Nevada Demographics Continued

Demographics of Children and Youth in Nevada by Race/Ethnicity: 2000

Race	*Less Than 18 Years of Age Number*	*Less Than 18 Years of Age Percent*	*Less Than 20 Years of Age Number*	*Less Than 20 Years of Age Percent*
White	280,913	53.9	308,779	54.1
Black*	41,576	8.0	45,365	7.9
Hispanic (all races)	148,945	28.6	162,984	28.5
Asian and Pacific Islander	20,877	4.0	23,436	4.1
Native American	6,139	1.2	6,752	1.2
Other race	1,142	0.2	1,216	0.2
Two races	21,359	4.1	22,998	4.0
ALL CHILDREN	520,951	100.0	571,530	100.0

Note: The racial/ethnic categories were provided by the state demographer.
*African American.
Source: Nevada State Demographer, estimates as of July 1, 2001.

Nevada Households by Type: 2000

Category	*Number*	*Percent*
Family households (families)	498,333	66.3
With own children under 18 years	238,846	31.8
Married-couple family	373,201	49.7
With own children under 18 years	166,072	22.1
Female householder, no husband present	83,482	11.1
With own children under 18 years	50,675	6.7
Nonfamily Households	252,832	33.7
Households with individuals under 18 years	264,800	35.3
Households with individuals 65 years and older	159,831	21.3
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	751,165	100.0
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE	2.62	
AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE	3.14	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table DP-1., Profile of General Demographic Characteristics for Nevada: 2000.

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Nevada Demographics Continued

Age Distribution in Nevada by County: 2000

County	Less Than 5 Years of Age	5-17* Years of Age	5-19* Years of Age	18-44 Years of Age	20-44 Years of Age	45-64 Years of Age	65 Years of Age and More	Less Than 18 Years of Age Percent	Less Than 20 Years of Age Percent	Total
Carson City	3,336	9,111	10,310	19,540	18,341	13,272	7,949	23	26	53,208
Churchill County	1,934	5,052	5,669	8,897	8,280	5,388	2,886	29	31	24,157
Clark County	105,504	253,767	288,049	582,065	547,783	313,733	150,031	26	28	1,405,099
Douglas County	2,147	7,862	8,703	13,301	12,461	12,043	6,320	24	26	41,674
Elko County	3,871	10,939	12,270	18,386	17,055	9,741	2,696	32	35	45,633
Esmeralda County	46	172	196	311	287	350	182	20	23	1,061
Eureka County	97	363	399	560	524	429	205	28	30	1,654
Humboldt County	1,301	3,789	4,196	6,271	5,865	3,615	1,220	31	34	16,197
Lander County	433	1,430	1,573	2,079	1,936	1,449	403	32	35	5,794
Lincoln County	262	1,001	1,113	1,161	1,049	1,078	673	30	33	4,175
Lyon County	2,332	7,333	8,174	12,110	11,269	9,004	4,906	27	29	35,685
Mineral County	267	970	1,087	1,453	1,336	1,376	1,005	24	27	5,071
Nye County	1,966	5,857	6,475	9,694	9,076	9,386	6,075	24	26	32,978
Pershing County	458	1,355	1,515	3,140	2,980	1,556	548	26	28	7,057
Storey County	154	533	601	1,099	1,031	1,247	458	20	22	3,491
Washoe County	23,788	61,301	70,899	139,332	129,734	81,458	36,055	25	28	341,935
White Pine County	550	1,670	1,856	3,442	3,256	2,280	1,239	24	26	9,181
NEVADA**	148,447	372,504	423,083	822,841	772,263	467,406	222,852	26	28	2,034,050

* Two age ranges of data are provided since some of the child well-being indicators reflect children and youth through age 17, and others through age 19.
** The sum of the counties may not equal the state total due to missing or incomplete county-reference data.
Source: Nevada State Demographer, estimates as of July 1, 2000.

Nevada Demographics Continued

Age, Racial, and Ethnic Distribution of Nevada Children and Youth by County: 2000

County	Age		Age		Age		Age		Age		Age		Age		Age		Age		Age	
	< 18	< 20	< 18	< 20	< 18	< 20	< 18	< 20	< 18	< 20	< 18	< 20	< 18	< 20	< 18	< 20	< 18	< 20
	White		Hispanic		Black		Asian		Indian		Pacific Islander		Other Race		Two Races		Total	
Carson City	8,721	9,552	2,787	3,069	77	97	215	231	300	327	12	15	29	31	304	323	12,447	13,646
Churchill County	5,120	5,584	870	944	118	128	155	169	378	420	20	20	13	14	311	323	6,986	7,603
Clark County	171,840	188,569	113,030	123,640	39,058	42,507	14,865	16,694	1,963	2,160	1,584	1,784	858	909	16,072	17,289	359,270	393,552
Douglas County	8,231	8,933	1,177	1,273	40	43	91	98	190	201	10	11	5	6	266	285	10,010	10,850
Elko County	9,793	10,649	3,792	4,158	79	85	72	79	702	778	14	15	14	15	344	363	14,810	16,141
Esmeralda County	145	165	45	48	0	0	0	0	19	20	0	0	0	0	9	9	217	241
Eureka County	365	396	66	69	0	0	2	2	4	5	0	0	0	0	23	24	460	496
Humboldt County	3,465	3,740	1,276	1,382	15	19	25	28	175	189	2	2	3	3	129	134	5,091	5,497
Lander County	1,291	1,385	463	501	3	6	5	5	65	70	0	0	5	5	31	34	1,863	2,006
Lincoln County	1,070	1,165	109	118	18	21	4	4	25	26	1	1	9	9	27	31	1,263	1,375
Lyon County	7,360	7,962	1,645	1,811	70	86	41	49	237	253	14	17	19	21	279	308	9,666	10,507
Mineral County	712	789	173	183	55	64	7	7	242	258	0	0	3	3	45	50	1,237	1,354
Nye County	6,083	6,543	1,096	1,189	91	99	41	45	162	177	35	37	21	22	293	330	7,823	8,441
Pershing County	1,145	1,240	535	576	11	26	3	4	63	67	5	5	0	0	51	54	1,812	1,973
Storey County	584	639	63	72	1	1	6	6	11	11	0	0	1	1	21	25	687	755
Washoe County	53,234	59,566	21,517	23,628	1,927	2,166	3,096	3,508	1,530	1,710	529	578	156	171	3,100	3,360	85,089	94,687
White Pine County	1,752	1,903	301	323	12	16	14	14	73	80	8	8	5	5	55	57	2,220	2,406
Nevada*	280,914	308,779	148,945	162,984	41,576	45,365	18,643	20,943	6,139	6,752	2,235	2,493	1,142	1,216	21,359	22,998	520,951	571,530

* The sum of the counties may not equal the state total due to rounding.
Source: Nevada State Demographer, estimates as of July 1, 2000.

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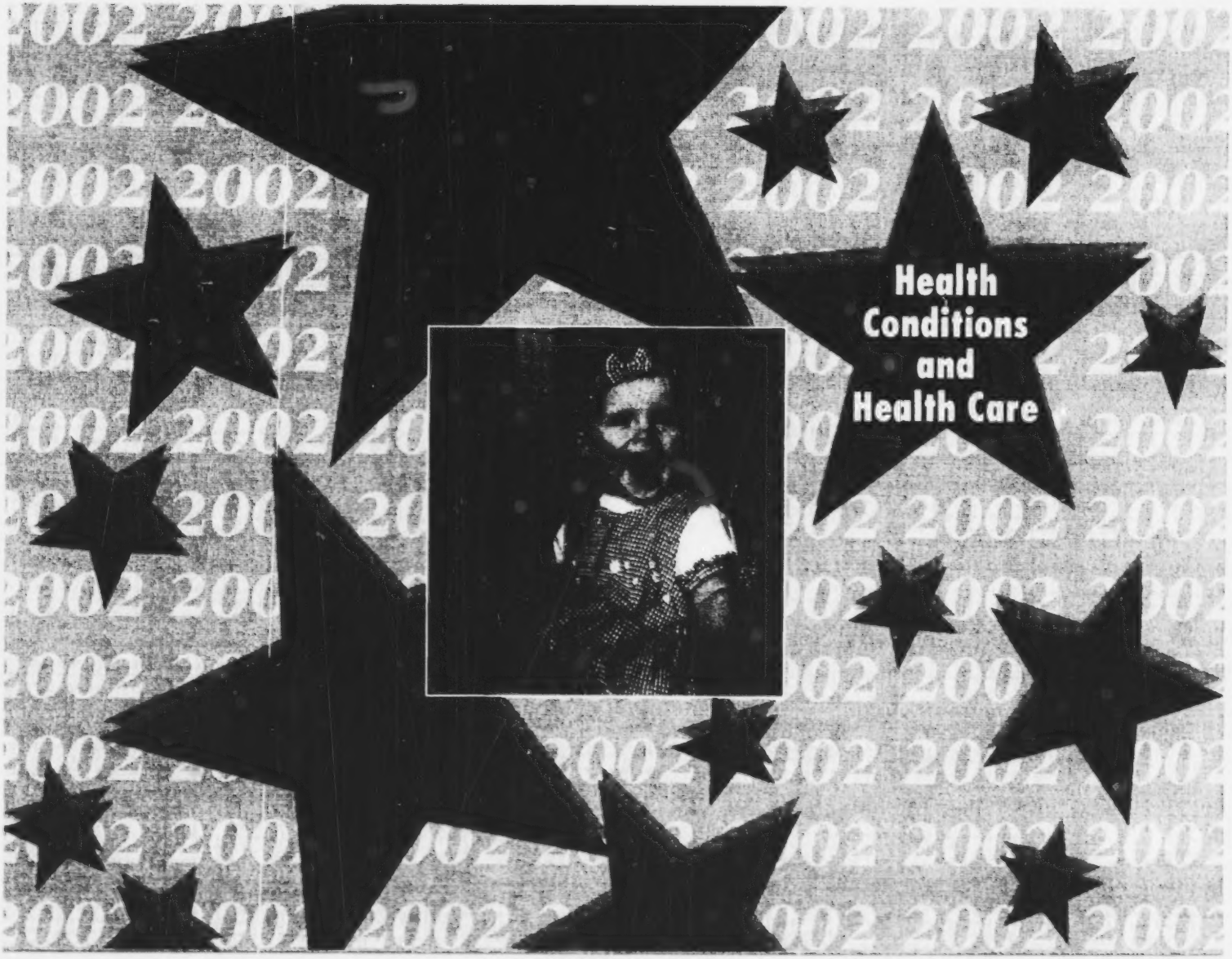

Health
Conditions
and
Health Care

Low-Birthweight Babies

Nevada

Between 1998 and 2000, the Percent of Low-Birthweight Babies in Nevada was 7.5. Of the 87,235 babies born during this period, 6,507 weighed less than 5.5 pounds. According to the *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2001*, the 1998 Percent Low-Birthweight Babies in the U.S. was 7.6.[1]

Counties

Among the 17 counties in Nevada, the Percent of Low-Birthweight Babies ranged from a low of 0.0 in Eureka County to a high of 12.8 in Mineral County. Seven Nevada counties had a percentage of low-birthweight babies that was higher than the state rate of 7.5.

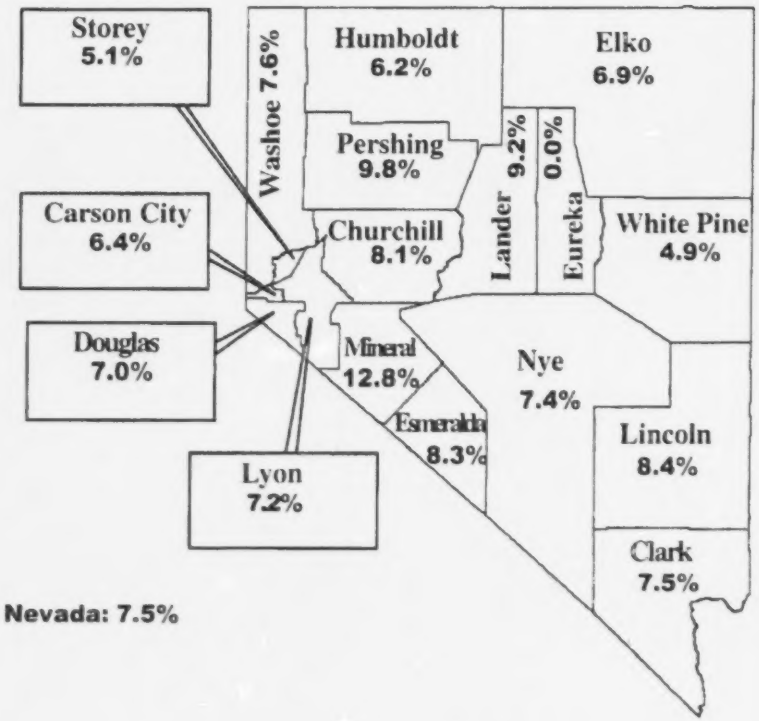
Significant Factors

- Changing or adopting lifestyle behaviors before or during pregnancy can affect the health of a baby. The risk of having a low-birthweight baby can be decreased by quitting smoking and drug use, eating a healthy diet, and gaining enough weight.[2]
- A study of 1990 birth data for the Chicago Metropolitan Area revealed that higher housing costs and greater economic hardship correlates with the likelihood of low-birthweight babies.[3]
- An analysis of state data from New Jersey showed that women, both black and white, in their thirties were more likely to deliver a low-birthweight baby than women ages 25 to 29. Blacks were significantly more likely to deliver a low-birthweight baby than whites among all age groups except the youngest teenagers.[4]

Definition

Low-Birthweight Babies are those weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth. Low-birthweight data, reported by mother's county of residence rather than infant's place of birth, measure the percentage of live births in which babies weigh less than 2,500 grams.

Percent of Low-Birthweight Babies: 1998-2000



Source: CBER calculations from Nevada Department of Human Resources data, Health Division, Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics, 1998-2000.

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Low-Birthweight Babies Continued

Nevada Births by Mother's Age and Birthweight: 2000

Mother's Age Group	Normal Birthweight (Greater Than or Equal to 2,500g, Less Than or Equal to 8,000g)		Low Birthweight (Less Than 2,500g)		Total Births*
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
0-14	57	89.1	7	10.9	64
15-17	1,165	91.7	105	8.3	1,270
18-19	2,304	92.2	194	7.8	2,500
20-24	7,619	93.7	507	6.2	8,127
25-29	7,749	93.1	572	6.9	8,324
30-34	5,864	92.8	450	7.1	6,317
35-39	2,612	90.8	261	9.1	2,876
40-44	532	88.5	68	11.3	601
45+	22	81.5	5	18.5	27
Unknown	23	95.8	1	4.2	24
NEVADA	27,947	92.8	2,170	7.2	30,130

Nevada Births by Mother's Race/Ethnicity and Birthweight: 2000

Mother's Race/Ethnicity	Normal Birthweight (Greater Than or Equal to 2,500g, Less Than or Equal to 8,000g)		Low Birthweight (Less Than 2,500g)		Total Births*
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
White	14,219	92.9	1,078	7.0	15,303
Black	1,963	87.1	289	12.8	2,255
Native American	339	91.1	33	8.9	372
Asian	1,767	93.3	127	6.7	1,894
Hispanic	9,389	93.8	616	6.2	10,007
Unknown	270	90.3	27	9.0	299
NEVADA	27,947	92.8	2,170	7.2	30,130

* Totals do not sum due to the exclusion of small numbers of unknown birthweights.
Source: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Health Division, Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics, 2000.

Teen Births

Nevada

Between 1998 and 2000, the average Teen Birth Rate in Nevada was 35.7 per 1,000 females, ages 15 to 17. Of the racial/ethnic groups, Hispanics had the highest percentage of teen births in Nevada (48.7 percent), followed by whites (32.7 percent), blacks (12.6 precent), Asians/Pacific Islanders (2.8 percent), Native Americans (2.0 percent), and other/unknown (1.2 percent).[1]

Counties

The Teen Birth Rate ranged from a low of 0 births per 1,000 teens, ages 15 to 17, in Eureka County, to a high of 38.1 in Esmeralda County.

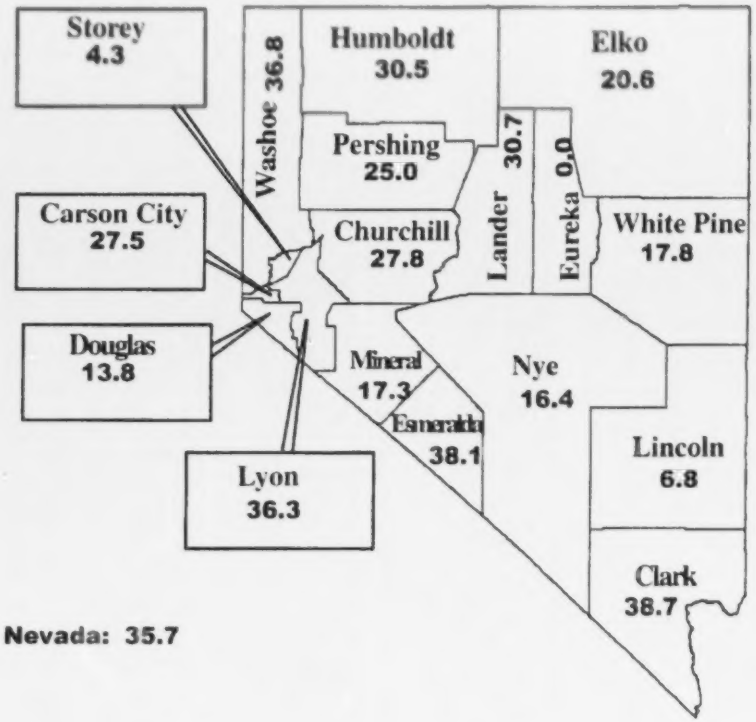
Significant Factors

- Preliminary data based on vital records for U.S. births show the teen birth rate for teenagers, ages 15 to 17, was 27.5 in 2000, a 4 percent decline from 1999.[2] The major reasons for the overall decline were "decreased sexual activity reflecting changing attitudes toward pre-marital sex, increases in condom use, and adoption of newly available hormonal contraception, inplants, and injectables."[3]
- A longitudinal study of high school mothers identified factors that predict the postponement of a second teen birth. These included involvement with education, that is, completion of a high school diploma or a Graduate Equivalency Diploma (GED), or involvement with work and living with biological parents.[4]
- The majority of teenagers (63 percent) who have had sexual intercourse wish they had waited longer. The percentage for teenage girls was 72 and for boys 55.[5]

Definition

The Teen Birth Rate is the number of births to teenage females between the ages of 15 and 17, per 1,000 females.

Average Teen Birth Rate: 1998-2000



Source: CBER calculations from Nevada Department of Human Resources data, Health Division, Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics, 1998-2000.

Births to Mothers Lacking Adequate Prenatal Care

Nevada

- Approximately 26 percent of Nevada mothers in 2000 had delayed or no prenatal care (see table below).
- The average number of prenatal visits for Nevada mothers who received prenatal care in 2000 was 11. Of the racial/ethnic groups, whites were the most likely to have received prenatal care in the first trimester (84.3 percent), followed by Asians (79.2 percent), blacks (65.2 percent), Native Americans (63.6 percent), and Hispanics (60.2 percent).[1]

Significant Factors

- Women who receive early and consistent prenatal care are more likely to have healthier babies than those who do not. The early diagnosis of a pregnancy can lead to a plan of care which takes into consideration the medical, nutritional, psychosocial, and educational needs of the patient and her family.[2]
- The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists recommends that women receive at least 13 prenatal visits during a full-term, low-risk pregnancy.[3]

Percentage of Nevada Mothers with Inadequate Prenatal Care: 2000

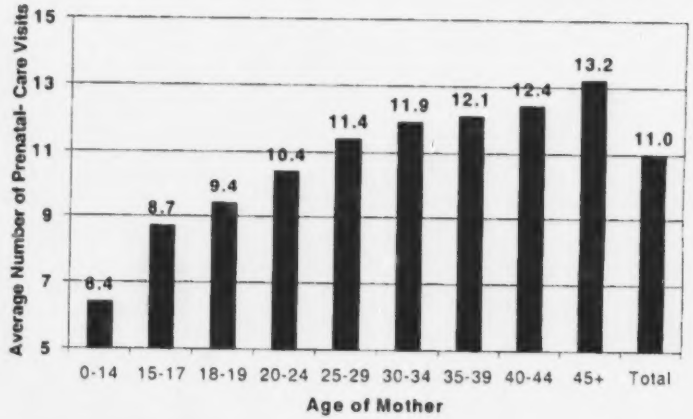
Number of Women with Delayed Prenatal Care	*Percent of Women with Delayed Prenatal Care*	*Number of Women with No Prenatal Care*	*Percent of Women with No Prenatal Care*
5,938	**20.7**	**1,410**	**4.9**

Note: Of the 30,130 live births to Nevada mothers in 2000, information regarding prenatal-care status is not available for nearly 5 percent (1,501). Therefore, the figures presented are based on the number of live births in which prenatal-care status is available (28,629).
Source: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Health Division, Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics, 2000.

Definition

Births to Mothers Lacking Adequate Prenatal Care is defined as the percentage of mothers beginning prenatal care in the second or third trimester of pregnancy or receiving no prenatal care at all. Data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of infant's birth, and include only those women who gave birth, not all women who were pregnant.

Average Number of Prenatal-Care Visits by Age of Mother, Nevada Residents: 2000



Source: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Health Division, Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics, 2000.

Health-Insurance Coverage for Children and Youth

Nevada

The U.S. Census Bureau reports that about 21 percent of the children under 18 years of age were uninsured (not covered by private or government health insurance) in Nevada, from 1998 to 2000.[1] (Since the number of children in the sample is too small to produce reliable yearly estimates, data from three consecutive years [1999 to 2001] were combined to produce more reliable estimates.)

Significant Factors

- The uninsured are predominantly the nonelderly because most persons 65 years and older are eligible for Medicare coverage.[2]
- Children without a regular source of health insurance face an uncertain future if their health-care needs are not met. These children are more likely to face obstacles which may inhibit their health, growth, and development. Uninsured children, compared to insured children, are more likely to use the emergency room as a regular health source than insured children, less likely to receive preventive care, more likely to go without medication, and more likely to have unnecessary pain.[3,4]
- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 8.5 million children under 18 years of age (11.6 percent of all children) were uninsured in 2000.[5] Poor children were more likely to be uninsured than nonpoor children, older children were slightly less likely to be insured than younger children, and Hispanics were less likely to be insured than other racial/ethnic groups.[6]

Survey of Nevadans' Health-Insurance Status

Committed to the well-being of its citizens, the Nevada Legislature, for the third time in a decade, provided funding to CBER to assess the health-insurance status of Nevadans. The following are preliminary highlights based on a mail survey of 3,423 households with children.

- Approximately 83 percent of Nevada households with children were covered by health insurance in 2001. Within these households 86.7 percent of the children (471,213) and 83.3 percent of the adults were continuously insured during the past year.
- Little variation existed in children's insurance coverage by gender, age, and region of the state. Older children, however, were more likely to experience a long-term lapse in insurance coverage than younger children. Refer to table on page 15.
- The most-cited reason for lack of health insurance by adults who were uninsured for the past year was "too expensive" (46.7 percent), followed by "job doesn't offer coverage" (41.2 percent) and "in between jobs/don't have job" (18.5 percent). See page 15.
- Slightly more than three-fourths of children's health insurance in Nevada was provided through adults' work.
- Checkups and other preventive services were less likely to be covered than office visits or hospital bills. (See page 16.)
- Approximately 80 percent of the respondents indicated that their insurance covered dental care for children. Of those who had coverage, 90.1 percent stated that their insurance covered exams and treatment; 9.9 percent received exam coverage only.

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Health-Insurance Coverage for Children and Youth Continued

Status of Nevada Children's Health-Insurance Coverage by Gender, Age, and Region: 2001

Categories	*Insured Continuously* Percent*	*Uninsured Short-Term Lapse* Percent*	*Uninsured Long-Term Lapse* Percent*
All children 18 years or less	86.7	9.1	4.2
Gender: Boys	88.6	8.5	2.9
Gender: Girls	85.2	9.4	5.4
Age: 4 years or less	84.8	12.0	3.2
Age: 5-9 years	87.2	9.5	3.3
Age: 10-14 years	88.0	8.0	4.0
Age: 15-18 years	86.2	7.3	6.5
Region: Clark County	87.2	9.3	3.5
Region: Washoe County/Carson City	85.2	8.5	6.3
Region: Rest of State	86.1	7.3	6.6

**Insured continuously*: insured continuously during the past year.
Uninsured short term: uninsured from three to nine months or on and off again.
Uninsured long term: uninsured one year or more.
Source: CBER, *Health-Insurance Coverage of Nevadans: 2001.*

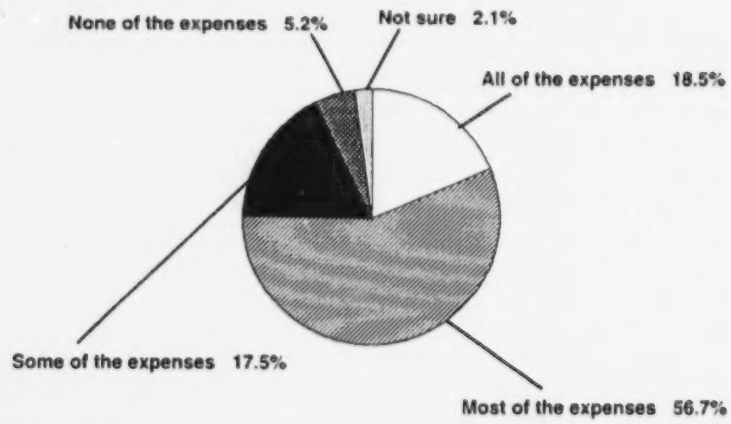
Percentage of Uninsured Adults in Nevada Households with Children Citing Reasons for Lack of Health-Insurance Coverage: 2001

Reason	*Not Covered at All during the Past Year Percent*	*Covered On and Off during the Past Year Percent*	*Covered Continuously during the Past 3 Months Percent*	*Covered Continuously during the Past 6 Months Percent*
Too expensive	46.7	37.7	36.5	23.7
Job doesn't offer coverage	41.2	29.1	14.2	15.1
In between jobs or don't have job	18.5	52.9	46.6	43.7
Receive care without health insurance	12.4	6.9	0.3	9.6
No dependent coverage	7.7	8.4	0.3	6.9
In good health, don't need health insurance	8.1	0.4	0.6	0.3
Refused insurance by insurance company	2.3	1.7	0.4	0.9

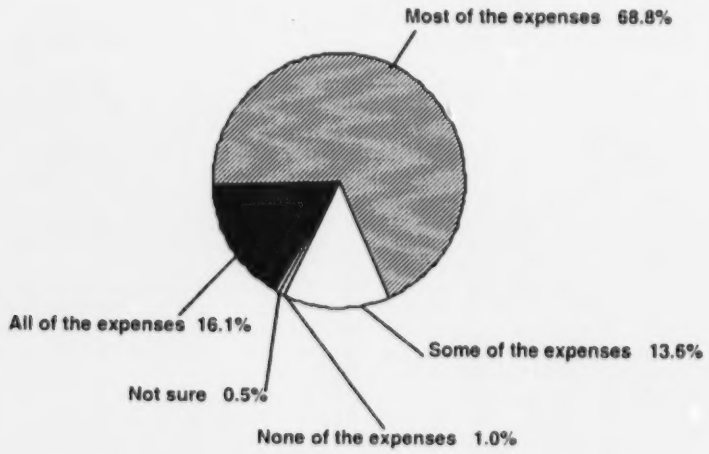
Source: CBER, *Health-Insurance Coverage of Nevadans: 2001.*

Health-Insurance Coverage for Children and Youth Continued

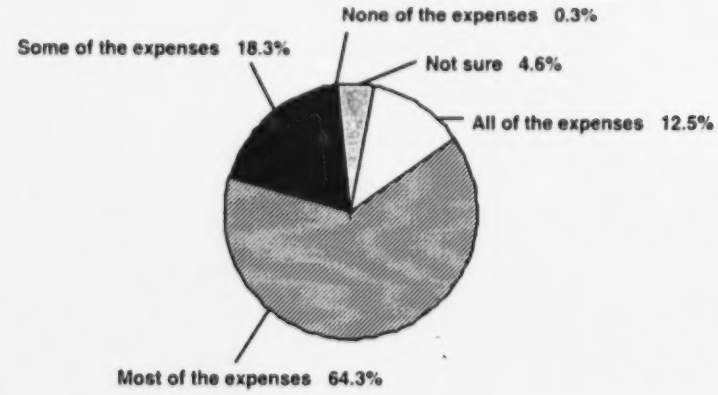
Portion of Children's Checkups/Preventative Services Covered by Insurance: 2001



Portion of Children's Visits to a Doctor's Office Covered by Insurance: 2001



Portion of Children's Hospital Bills Covered by Insurance: 2001



Source: CBER, *Health-Insurance Coverage of Nevadans: 2001.*

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Dental-Care Access for Children and Youth

Survey of Nevada Dentists: 2001

The following summarizes selected findings from the 2001 Survey of Nevada Dentists conducted by the CBER for the Nevada Legislature. The purpose of the state-wide survey was to determine the accessability and availability of dental care for children, particularly those eligible for Nevada's two public-health programs, Medicaid and Nevada Check Up. The findings are based on responses from 197 dentists.

- Approximately 23 percent of the dentists accepted Medicaid and Nevada Check Up patients.
- On average, 9.9 percent of the children seen by the dentists were covered by Medicaid and 7.7 percent were covered by Nevada Check Up. (The median values were 5 and 2, respectively.)
- Dentists were most likely to identify "fee levels in the children's program" and "the population is difficult to work with" as problem areas often associated with the Medicaid and Nevada Check Up programs (see table on following page).
- Nevada dentists were most likely to identify "no-shows" as a problem often associated with Medicaid and Nevada Check Up patients (see table on following page).
- It is unlikely that dentists in Nevada will begin or increase their participation in the public-health dental programs in the near future. The majority of the dentists, 62.8 and 57.1 percents, respectively, responded that they were not at all likely to participate in Medicaid or Nevada Check Up.
- Dentists were divided on their willingness to take more Medicaid patients if rates were increased to 80 percent of the usual, customary, and reasonable rates. Approximately 53 percent were willing and 47 percent were not. Given the same scenario, 55.5 percent of the dentists would take more Nevada Check Up patients; 44.5 percent would not.
- An overwhelming majority of dentists indicated that the fees in the Medicaid and Nevada Check Up programs were lower than their typical fees (82.9 and 70.0 percents, respectively).
- Nevada dentists were willing, however, to accept new patients. More than 90 percent of the dentists would be willing to accept new patients in the coming year.

Dentist participation in the public-health dental programs is low, thus creating barriers to dental care for children. Increased future participation in the programs as currently administered, does not seem likely as Nevada dentists were not enthusiastic about accepting Medicaid- and Nevada Check Up-eligible patients within the next year, although the majority of dentists would be willing to accept new patients. As such, Nevada dentists fall short of capacity for patients paying with insurance or self-funding; however, surveyed dentists generally believe that publicly funded programs do not pay enough. Increasing rates and implementing strategies that would modify the behavior of clients could, however, positively impact program participation.

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Dental-Care Access for Children and Youth Continued

Nevada Dentists' Perceived Problems with the Medicaid and the Nevada Check Up Programs

*Perceived Problems**	*Medicaid Percent*	*Nevada Check Up Percent*
Fee levels in the children's program	66.0	45.2
Population is difficult to work with	41.1	25.9
Payment speed	29.4	17.3
Dealing with third-party coverage	29.4	24.4
Getting prior authorization	27.9	15.7
Getting questions answered	20.3	9.6
Mistake made on payments by Medicaid/Nevada Check Up	16.2	8.6
Knowing a patient is covered by Medicaid/Nevada Check Up	12.2	7.6
Other problems	18.3	17.3

*Respondent could select more than one problem.
Source: CBER, *Survey of Nevada Dentists: 2001.*

Nevada Dentists' Perceived Problems with Medicaid and Nevada Check Up Patients

*Perceived Problems**	*Medicaid Percent*	*Nevada Check Up Percent*
No-shows	69.5	51.3
Last-minute cancellations	50.3	35.0
Being late	50.3	32.5
No follow-through	46.2	32.5
Not coming back for recalls	42.6	30.5
Unruly children	29.4	17.8
Language difficulties	25.4	17.8
Not bringing program identification	21.3	12.2

*Respondent could select more than one problem.
Source: CBER, *Survey of Nevada Dentists: 2001.*

Public-Health Programs

Nevada

In Nevada there are two state-level programs which can assist children from low-income households who need a reliable source of health care: Nevada Medicaid (CHAP) and Nevada Check Up (CHIP).

Medicaid

The Medicaid program, authorized by the Social Security Act in 1965, is a health-insurance program for low-income individuals and families. It is jointly funded by state and federal governments. Medicaid provides comprehensive, preventive coverage with some benefits designed specifically for children. These benefits include immunizations; well-child checkups; school physicals; and hearing, dental, and vision-screening services. In 2000, an estimated 54,430 children under 20 years of age received Medicaid, slightly up from the 53,013 children in 1999.[1]

Nevada Check Up (CHIP)

New federal funds became available after Congress enacted the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP, also called S-CHIP). The 1997 Nevada Legislature passed enabling legislation to authorize the development and implementation of Nevada Check Up, which began October 1, 1998.

Uninsured children, ages birth to 18, from families with incomes that are too high for Medicaid and too low to afford private insurance coverage, can be covered by Nevada Check Up. Families with income levels up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level may qualify. States can cover children at higher levels if they choose. Program quarterly premiums, based on income and family size, range from $10, $25, or $50 per quarter (per family). Families have no co-payments or deductibles. As of January 7, 2002, 22,850 children were covered by Nevada Check Up.[2]

Number of Children Receiving Nevada Check Up by County and Age: 2002

County	*Less Than 1 Year*	*1 to 6 Years*	*7 to 13 Years*	*14 to 18 Years*	*Total Children*
Carson City	46	374	417	170	1,007
Churchill	15	134	119	71	339
Clark	632	5,752	5,850	2,037	14,271
Douglas	8	120	193	114	435
Elko	20	290	308	165	783
Esmeralda	0	5	6	2	13
Eureka	0	3	5	1	9
Humboldt	9	141	156	73	379
Lander	2	29	46	16	93
Lincoln	0	5	12	12	29
Lyon	19	242	339	218	818
Mineral	1	29	39	25	94
Nye	11	107	142	77	337
Pershing	1	24	43	19	87
Storey	0	2	5	5	12
Washoe	121	1,502	1,724	632	3,979
White Pine	4	49	66	46	165
NEVADA	889	8,808	9,470	3,683	22,850

Source: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Division of Health Care Financing and Policy, Nevada Check Up, as of January 7, 2002.

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Immunizations

Nevada

In 2001, 74.7 percent of two-year-olds in Nevada were immunized (ranged from 69.6 to 79.8) compared to 77.6 percent for the nation (ranged from 76.7 to 78.5).[1]

Counties

Immunization rates ranged from a high of 88.6 percent in Pershing County to a low of 39.1 percent in Carson City.

Significant Factors

- Childhood vaccinations are successful because they help prevent the spead of disease. Thus, it is important to vaccinate children before they enter preschool.[2]
- Children below the poverty level were more likely not to have received routinely recommended vaccinations than children at or above the poverty level for all racial/ethnic groups.[3]

Definitions

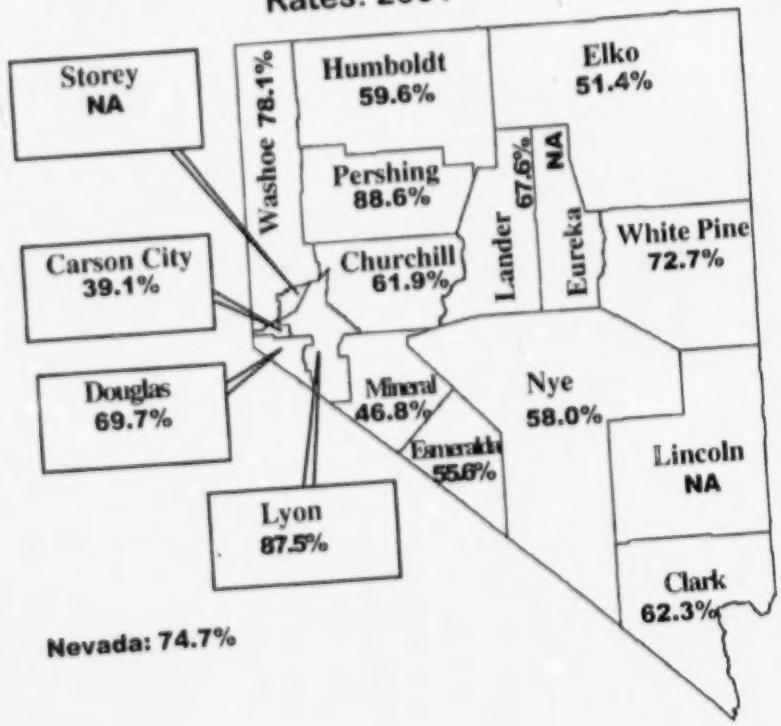
The immunization rate measures the percentage of two-year-old children who are immunized with 4 diphteria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTaP) shots; 3 polio shots; and 1 measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) shot.

Combined Vaccination Series (4:3:1) by Racial/Ethnic Group and Economic Status: 2000

Status	All Races Percent	White, Non-Hispanic Percent	Black, Non-Hispanic Percent	Hispanic Percent
Below poverty	72	74	70	73
At or above poverty	79	81	73	75
TOTAL	78	80	72	75

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 2001.*

Nevada Public-Health Immunization Rates: 2001



Note: NA = Not Available.
Source: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Health Division, Bureau of Community Health, 2001.

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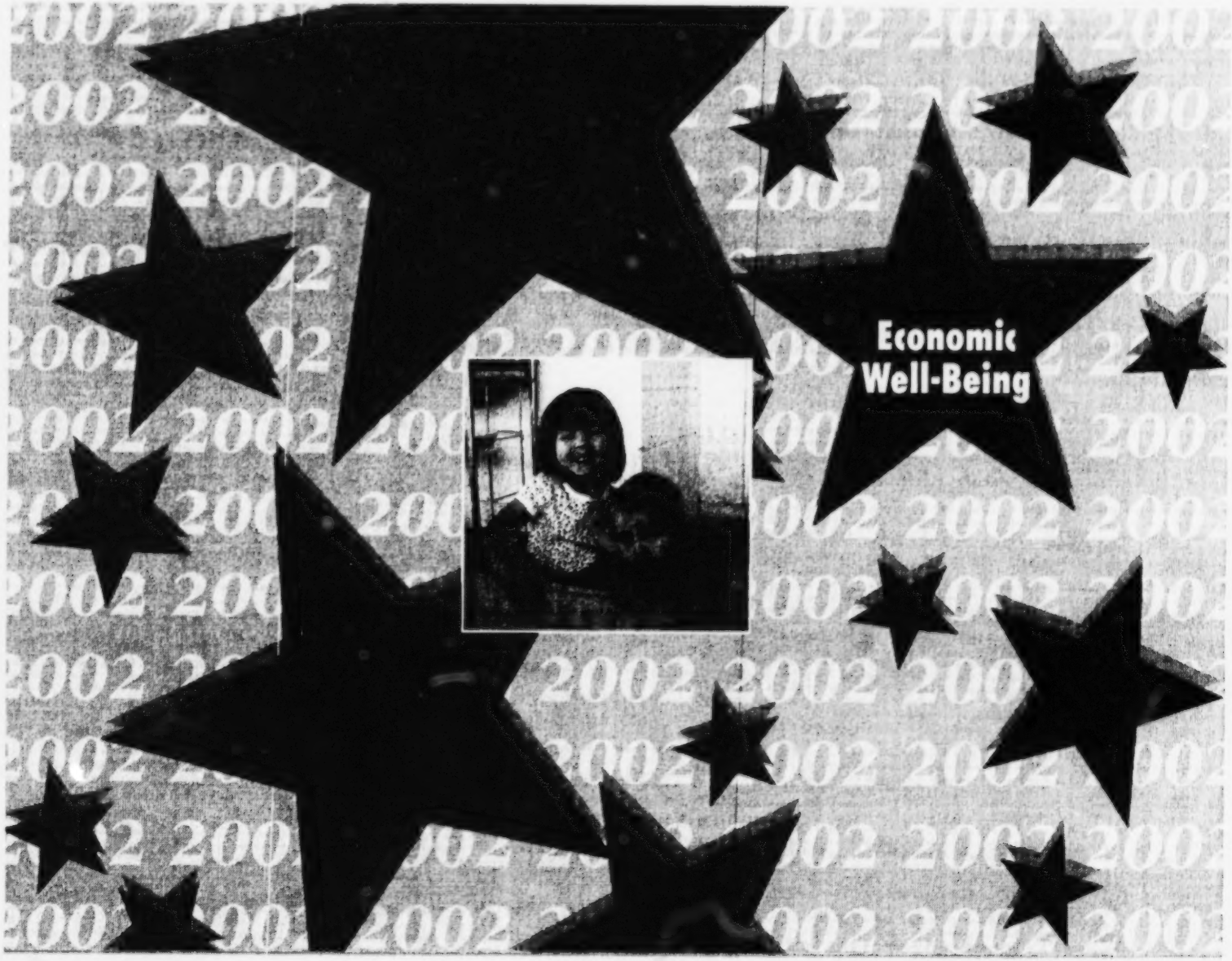

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Children in Poverty

Nevada

The U.S. Census, based on its Current Population Survey (CPS), reports that 16.2 percent of children lived in poverty in 2000, the lowest percentage since 1979.[1] (See Notes section.) For individual states the Census calculates a three-year average to improve statistical reliability. For Nevada, the 1998-2000 rate was 10. The U.S. average was 11.9 percent.[2]

County estimates of poverty are calculated by the U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program. SAIPE estimated 15 percent (73,130) of Nevada's children and youth under age 18 lived in poverty in 1998.[3] The most current estimates, for 1998, are shown in the map.

Counties

Mineral County had the highest percentage (22.5) of children in poverty under 18, followed by Nye and Esmeralda counties (19.1 and 17.8, respectively). Elko County had the lowest at 9.6 percent.

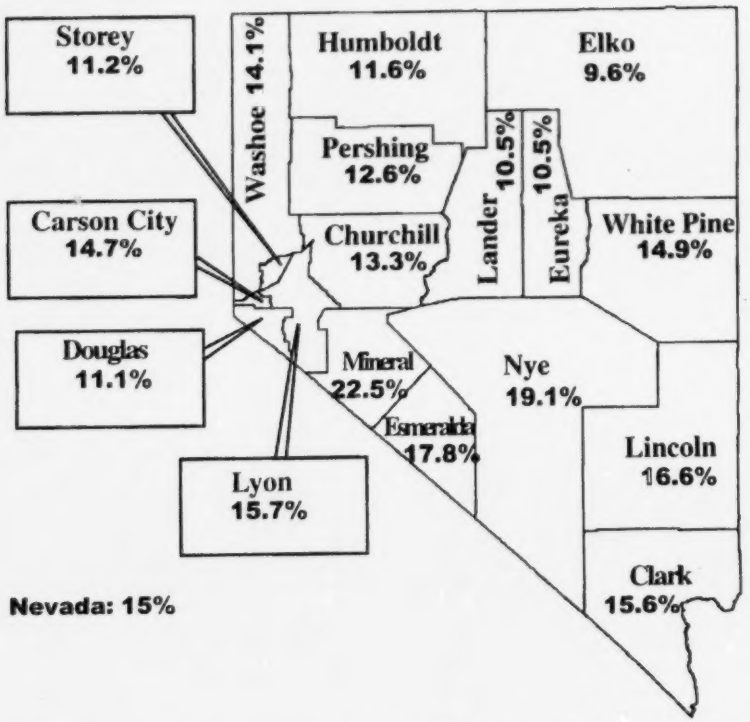
Significant Factors

- Of all age groups, children are the most likely to live in poverty.[4]
- The consequences of poverty on children are severe. Researchers have shown that the duration of poverty has a negative effect on young children's cognitive abilities. Children who had lived in "persistently poor families" scored lower on IQ, verbal ability, and achievement tests than children who had not lived in continuous poverty.[5]
- Adolescents who have spent some time in poverty are less likely to graduate from high school than those who have not.[6]

Definition

The Percent of Children in Poverty is the percentage of children under the age of 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold. In 2000, the U.S. poverty threshold for a family of four, 2 adults and 2 children, was $17,463.[7]

Estimated Percent of Children Under Age 18 in Poverty by Nevada County: 1998



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Small Area Estimates Branch, 2001.

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Child Care

Nevada

During January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2001, there were 1,055 licensed child-care facilities in Nevada. The two most common types were family home and child-care centers (570 and 359, respectively). See table at right.

In Nevada, 17,583 children received child-care support services during fiscal year 2001. Most children were served in center-care settings (85.9 percent). See table below.

Significant Factors

- The quality of child care has been demonstrated to influence the well-being and success of children. High-quality child care can influence a child's development and their readiness for school.[1]
- The Children's Defense Fund, following a 2000 nationwide survey of child-care costs, concluded that the high cost of child care puts quality care out of reach for many families.[2]

Definition

"'Child care'. . . means the full range of services used by families to educate and nurture children--services that also allow parents to work or go to school."[3]

Number of Child-Care Licenses in Nevada: 2000

Type of Facility	*Licenses*
Family home	570
Child-care center	359
Accommodation facility	39
Group home	33
Preschool	33
On-site child-care facility	9
Nursery for infants and toddlers	6
Child-care institution	4
Special-needs facility	2
TOTAL	1,055
TOTAL SPACES	42,317

Source: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Division of Child and Family Services, Bureau of Services for Child Care, *Statewide Child Care Licensing Report*, 2000.

Characteristics of Child-Care Subsidy Programming in Nevada: 2001

Number of Children Served per Type of Child-Care Setting	*Number*	*Percent*
Child's home	187	1.1
Family home	2,228	12.7
Group home	54	0.3
Center care	15,114	85.9
TOTAL	17,583	100.0

Subsidy Payment Methods	*Number*	*Percent*
Number of children served via grants or contracts	2,551	14.5
Number of children served via direct certificates (payment voucher)	15,032	85.5
TOTAL	17,583	100.0

Source: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Welfare Division, 2001.

Child Support

Nevada

Nevada's total child-support collections (withholding, voluntary payment, unemployment compensation, and income tax withholding) have increased over the past four years as shown in the table.

Close to 46 percent of support amount due was distributed in 2001, a decrease from 49.7 percent in 2000. Three state child-support offices are located in Elko, Las Vegas, and Reno. Each of Nevada's counties, with the exception of Eureka and Storey, operates child-support agencies. The state office in Elko manages Eureka County child-support efforts and the state office in Reno manages Storey County child-support efforts.[1]

Significant Factors

- Child support can be entered into voluntarily or ordered by a court or a designated administrative agency, depending on each state's laws. Parents must support their children financially until age 18. Children supported by just one parent usually do not have the same resources as children supported by both parents. With many of Nevada's children affected by divorce or born to a single unmarried parent, some may need child support. Child support may be crucial for the economic well-being of many children.
- Although considerable progress has been made in collections for certain subgroups of single mothers (divorced or separated), numbers of never-married mothers have been increasing and have a much lower rate of child-support receipt than divorced and separated mothers. Additionally, when the noncustodial parent has arrangements for joint child custody and visitation, payment of full or partial child support is most likely.[2]

Definition

Child Support is financial support paid by a parent to help support a child or children of whom they do not have custody.

Total Child-Support Collections in Nevada: 1998-2001

Fiscal Year	*Amount of Child-Support Collection*
1998	$91,076,767
1999	101,101,396
2000	106,516,115
2001	110,863,315

Source: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Welfare Division, Child Support Enforcement Program, 1998-2001.

Nevada Child-Support Enforcement Data State Fiscal Year: 2001

Category	*2000*	*2001*
Total number of children and youth with open child-support cases at the end of the fiscal year	143,422	103,997
Total amount of current support due	$128,494,209	$159,370,979
Total amount of current support distributed	$63,817,527	$72,989,111
Annual percentage of current support amount due which was distributed	49.7%	45.8%
Total cumulative amount of unpaid prior support due for all fiscal years	$641,849,988	$661,150,884
Total amount of unpaid prior support distributed	$27,901,546	$34,100,380
Annual percentage of unpaid prior support due which was distributed	4.4%	5.2%

Source: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Welfare Division, Child Support Enforcement Program, 2001.

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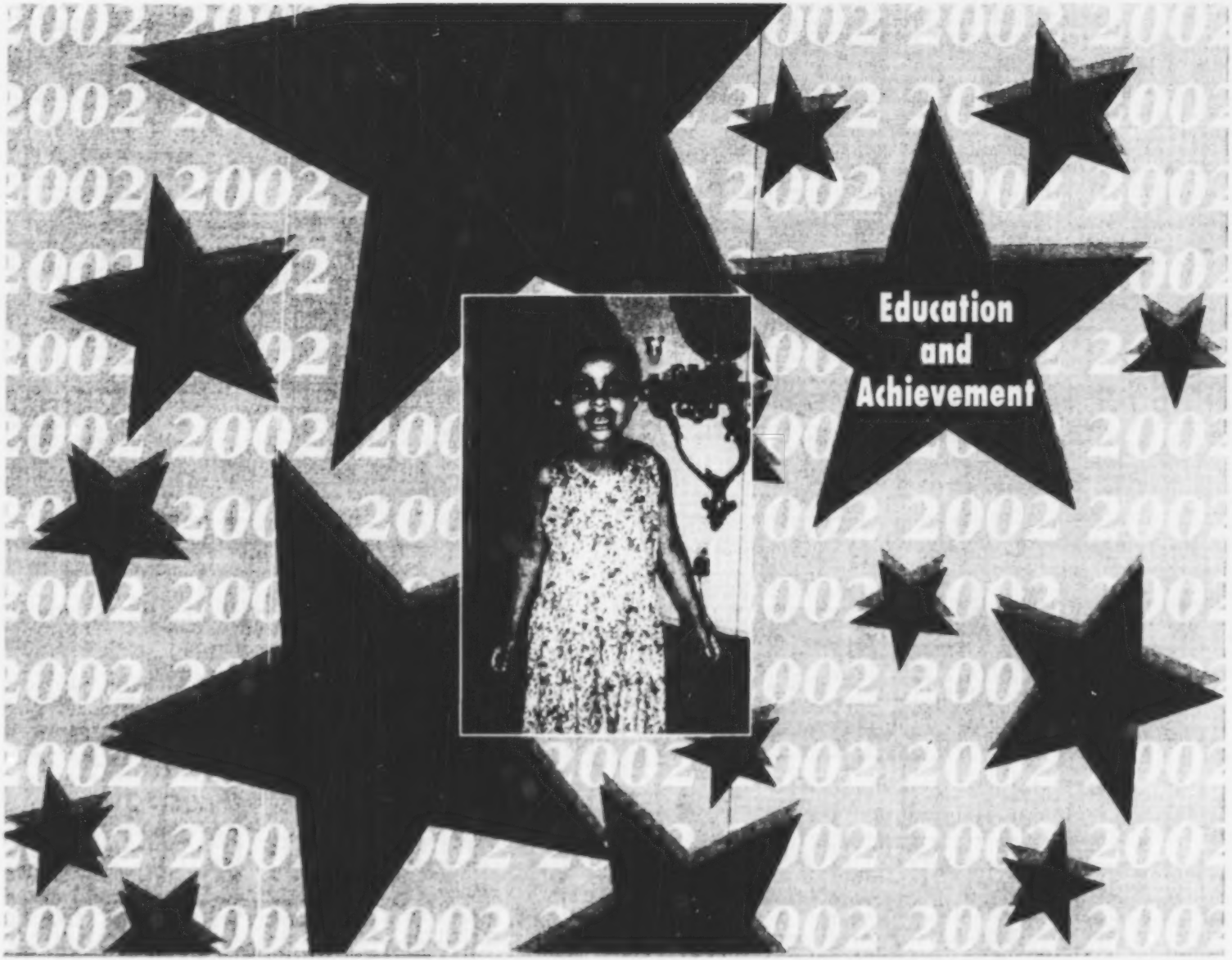
Education
and
Achievement

Characteristics of the Formal Education System in Nevada

In 1998, Nevada ranked 49th in the nation on the percentage of teens, ages 16 to 19, who were high school dropouts.[1] The statistic has generated considerable debate on what can be done to improve the retention rate. Attention has focused on class size, recruitment and retention of teachers, testing, student-growth rate, and funding. Data on some of these topics are presented in this section.

The following highlights summarize data on the formal education system in Nevada. The data are for the 1999-2000 school year.

- In Nevada's 17 school districts there were 471 public schools: 299 elementary schools, 68 middle schools, 78 high schools, and 26 alternative/special schools. (Five charter schools were included in the total count of public schools.)
- The public schools showed a 4.7 percent increase in enrollment from 311,063 in 1998-1999 to 325,610 in 1999-2000. Eleven counties reported a decrease and six an increase.
- The majority of the students in public schools were white (58.8 percent), followed by Hispanic (23.9 percent), black (10.1 percent), Asian/Pacific Islander (5.4 percent), and American Indian/Alaskan Native (1.8 percent).
- The average class size in grades one through five ranged from a low of 16 for grade one to a high of 26.6 for grade five. Overall, class size remained about the same over the 1998-1999 school year.
- The average class size for secondary English, secondary math, secondary science, and secondary social studies was 25.4, 26.1, 26.3, and 26.7, respectively. In general, class size remained about the same over the previous school year.
- Over one-half (51.3 percent) of the teachers had a Bachelor of Arts and 48.7 percent had an advanced degree. Washoe, Clark, and Lincoln school districts had the highest percentage of teachers with advanced degrees (55, 53, and 45 percents, respectively).
- About 71 percent of the teachers had ten years or less teaching experience. Clark County School District (34.0 percent), followed by Washoe and Lyon school districts (24.0 and 23.3 percents, respectively) had the highest percentage of teachers with two years or less experience.
- Of children enrolled in kindergarten through grade eight, first graders (2.4 percent) were the most likely to have been retained; whereas, fifth graders (0.2 percent) were the least likely to have been retained.
- The Clark School District had the highest transiency rate, Eureka and Lincoln had the lowest.
- The enrollment in the charter schools was 898. For additional information on charter schools in Nevada refer to Assembly Bill 348.[2]
- There were 15,789 students enrolled in Nevada private schools. Approximately one-half of the counties reported private-school enrollment. By far, Clark County reported the highest enrollment with 11,216 students, followed by Washoe County with 3,675 students. Enrollment figures for the remaining six counties were Carson City (565), Elko (100), Nye (98), Lyon (52), Douglas (50), and Churchill (33).
- Close to 5,000 students received home schooling.

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Characteristics of the Formal Education System in Nevada Continued

School Enrollment: 1998-1999 and 1999-2000

School District	Enrollment* Number		Change in Enrollment** Percent
	1998-1999	1999-2000	1998-1999 to 1999-2000
Carson City	8,358	8,365	0.1
Churchill	4,834	4,860	0.5
Clark	203,777	217,526	6.6
Douglas	7,322	7,158	-2.2
Elko	10,443	10,161	-2.7
Esmeralda	114	105	-7.9
Eureka	358	347	-3.1
Humboldt	4,288	4,034	-5.9
Lander	1,703	1,534	-9.9
Lincoln	1,052	1,017	-3.3
Lyon	6,351	6,539	3.0
Mineral	1,039	907	-12.7
Nye	5,265	5,444	3.4
Pershing	985	963	-2.2
Storey	507	458	-9.7
Washoe	52,813	54,508	3.2
White Pine	1,854	1,684	-9.2
STATE	311,063	325,610	4.7

*Enrollment is the total unweighted student enrollment for the previous school year using the official fall count day.
**Change in enrollment is the percentage increase or decrease in total student enrollment from the year prior to the previous school year.
Source: *Research Bulletin, Volume 41*, Nevada Department of Education, 1998-2000.

School Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity: 1999-2000

School District	Total Students					
	AI/AN*	Asian/PI*	Hispanic	Black	White	Total
Carson City	289	188	1,468	87	6,333	8,365
Churchill	339	247	425	105	3,744	4,860
Clark	1,877	13,625	58,304	30,332	113,388	217,526
Douglas	183	140	602	49	6,184	7,158
Elko	755	90	2,030	50	7,236	10,161
Esmeralda	13	0	19	0	73	105
Eureka	13	4	31	1	298	347
Humboldt	179	22	902	22	2,909	4,034
Lander	51	4	287	2	1,190	1,534
Lincoln	16	17	74	28	882	1,017
Lyon	293	48	752	28	5,418	6,539
Mineral	170	6	86	53	592	907
Nye	148	87	635	105	4,469	5,444
Pershing	58	8	238	7	652	963
Storey	3	6	36	2	411	458
Washoe	1,383	2,915	11,785	1,884	36,541	54,508
White Pine	96	26	175	7	1,380	1,684
STATE	5,866	17,433	77,849	32,762	191,700	325,610
PERCENT	1.8%	5.4%	23.9%	10.1%	58.8%	100.0%

Note: End of the first school month.
*AI = American Indian, AN = Alaskan Native, and PI = Pacific Islander.
Source: Nevada Department of Education, Administrative & Fiscal Services, 1999-2000.

Characteristics of the Formal Education System in Nevada Continued

Number of Students Home Schooled: 1999-2000

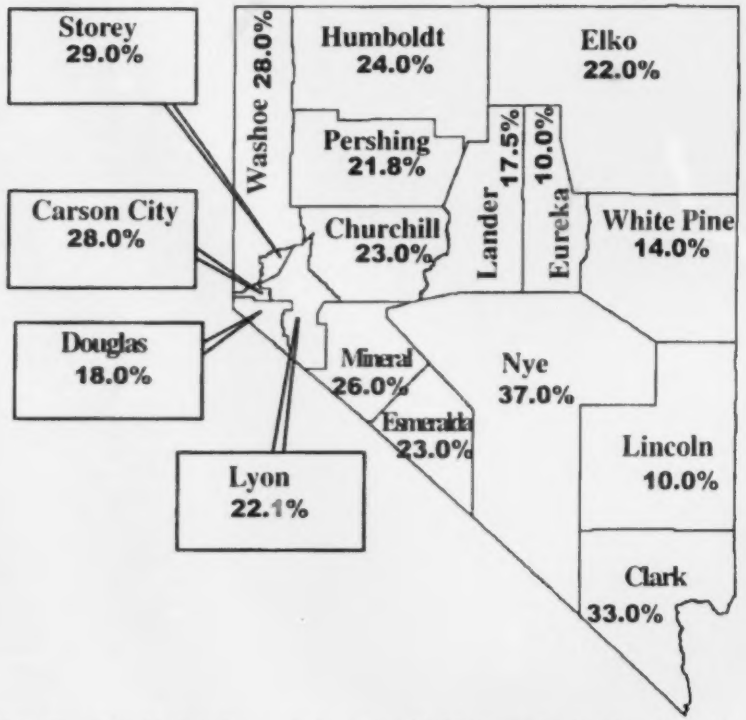
School District	Number	Percent of Total
Carson City	100	2.0
Churchill	102	2.1
Clark	2,968	60.3
Douglas	248	5.0
Elko	272	5.5
Esmeralda	10	0.2
Eureka	7	0.1
Humboldt	87	1.8
Lander	42	0.9
Lincoln	22	0.4
Lyon	153	3.1
Mineral	13	0.3
Nye	95	1.9
Pershing	11	0.2
Storey	7	0.1
Washoe	766	15.6
White Pine	21	0.4
NEVADA	4,924	100.0

Source: Nevada School Districts, 1999-2000.

Definition

Transiency Rate is the percentage of students who are not enrolled in the school for the entire school year.

Tranciency Rate: 1999-2000



Note: The statewide tranciency rate is not provided because the tranciency rate for Clark County may be inaccurate due to the district's computer system errors.
Source: *Research Bulletin, Volume 41*, Nevada Department of Education, 1999-2000.

Testing, Proficiency, and College-Entrance Efforts

TerraNova Examinations

Nevada students in grades four, eight, and ten are assessed in reading, language, mathematics, and science using the TerraNova (CCTB/McGraw-Hill), a norm-referenced examination.[1] See Notes section for discussion of the exam. The scores show:

- At the fourth-grade level, Nevada students performed at the national 50th percentile in reading, scored above the national average in language and math, and scored below the average in science.
- At the eighth-grade level, Nevada students performed above the national 50th percentile in reading, language, and math; but scored below the national average in science.
- At the tenth-grade level, Nevada students performed above the national average in all four areas.

TerraNova National Percentile Ranks for Nevada Students Grades 4, 8, and 10: Fall 2000

Grade	Reading	Language	Math	Science
Grade 4	50	57	57	47
Grade 8	51	52	52	48
Grade 10	56	57	60	58

Source: Nevada Department of Education, 2000.

High School Proficiency Examination (HSPE)

Clark School District had the largest percentage (7.3) of high school students who were denied diplomas for failing the HSPE, followed by Churchill and Washoe counties (4.8 and 4.0 percents, respectively). The remaining school districts had 3 percent or less of their students fail the HSPE. Due to great class size variation among school districts comparisons are not necessarily reliable. See Notes section for discussion of HSPE.

College-Entrance Examinations

- The average verbal and math scores for the class of 2001 on the SAT were 509 and 515, respectively. The corresponding national average scores were 506 and 514.[2]
- The percentage of Nevada students taking the ACT and SAT college-entrance exams decreased over the 1999-2000 to 2000-2001 school years. For the 2000-2001 school year 39.0 percent of seniors took the ACT, down from 40.2 percent in 1999-2000. Similarly, 33.0 percent of seniors took the SAT in the 2000-2001 school year, down from 34.0 percent in the 1999-2000 school year.
- The class of 2001 earned a composite score of 21.3 on the ACT, which is slightly above the national average composite score of 21.0.[3] The highest possible score is 36.

Nevada High School Performance on ACT and SAT*: 1998-1999, 1999-2000, 2000-2001

ACT & SAT Performance	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
Percent of seniors taking ACT*	43.7	40.2	39.0
ACT composite average	21.5	21.5	21.3
Percent of seniors taking SAT*	34.0	34.0	33.0
SAT verbal average	512	510	509
SAT math average	517	517	515

*ACT and SAT are college-entrance examinations. Includes the juniors who took the tests in the previous year.
Source: Nevada Department of Education, 1998-2001.

Testing, Proficiency, and College-Entrance Efforts Continued

Millennium Scholarships

In 1999, NRS 396.911 created the Millennium Scholarship trust fund, which was initiated by Governor Guinn and approved by Nevada's legislators. The trust fund is administered by the state treasurer. It is derived from the state's share of the settlement from tobacco companies over health-care costs related to smoking. The University and Community College System of Nevada (UCCSN) Board of Regents adopted policy guidelines for the administration of the scholarship.

Nevada's high school students are eligible for the Millennium Scholarship if they meet the following conditions:[4]

- Graduation with a diploma from a public or private high school in Nevada after May 1, 2001;
- Completion of high school with at least a 3.0 grade-point average, on a 4.0 grading scale, using all high school credit-granting courses;
- Passing all areas of the Nevada HSPE;
- State of Nevada resident for at least two years of high school.

Each eligible student receives an award packet for identification as a potential Millennium Scholarship recipient.[5] To receive the benefits, students must enroll in a public institution of higher learning in Nevada. However, receiving a Millennium Scholarship does not guarantee admission to the institutions, nor does it guarantee admission to all programs at the universities or community colleges.[6]

Two lifetime limitations on the Millennium Scholarship exist:
(1) the maximum lifetime total award is $10,000
(2) support is available only during the eight years following high school graduation.[7]

Number of Eligible Students for the Millennium Scholarship by County: Fall 2001

School District	*Eligible Students*
Carson City	265
Churchill	169
Clark	4,764
Douglas	193
Elko	266
Esmeralda*	NA
Eureka	14
Humboldt	72
Lander	37
Lincoln	51
Lyon	174
Mineral	13
Nye	123
Pershing	38
Storey	18
Washoe	1,583
White Pine	72
TOTAL ELIGIBLE STUDENTS	7,852
TOTAL NUMBER WHO USED SCHOLARSHIP	4,552

Note: NA = Not Applicable.
*Esmeralda County students attend neighboring Nye County high schools. The actual number of Esmeralda County students eligible for the Millennium Scholarship is not available.
Source: Office of the State Treasurer, Millennium Scholarship, 2001.

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High School Dropout and Graduation Information

Nevada

The state-wide dropout rate in Nevada during 1999-2000 for grades 9-12 was 6.1 percent. Last year's rate was 7.8 percent. The graduation rate was 75.9 percent (high school, adjusted, and adult diploma count divided by total 12th-grade enrollment count).[1]

Of the racial/ethnic categories, Hispanics had the highest percentage of high school dropouts in Nevada followed by American Indians/Alaskan Natives, blacks, whites, and Asians/Pacific Islanders. Additionally, 12th graders were more likely to leave school than students in grades 9 through 11; and, males were more likely to drop out than were females.[2]

The importance of improving Nevada's graduation rate is described by Jack McLaughlin, state superintendent of instruction: "The future demands a skilled work force. Completing a high school education is essential for the 21st century, not only for the worker's well-being, but also our state's economic progress."[3]

Counties

Among the 17 counties in Nevada, the percentage of students in grades 9 to 12 who dropped out of school during the 1999-2000 school year ranged from a low of 0 in Eureka County to a high of 15.8 in White Pine County.

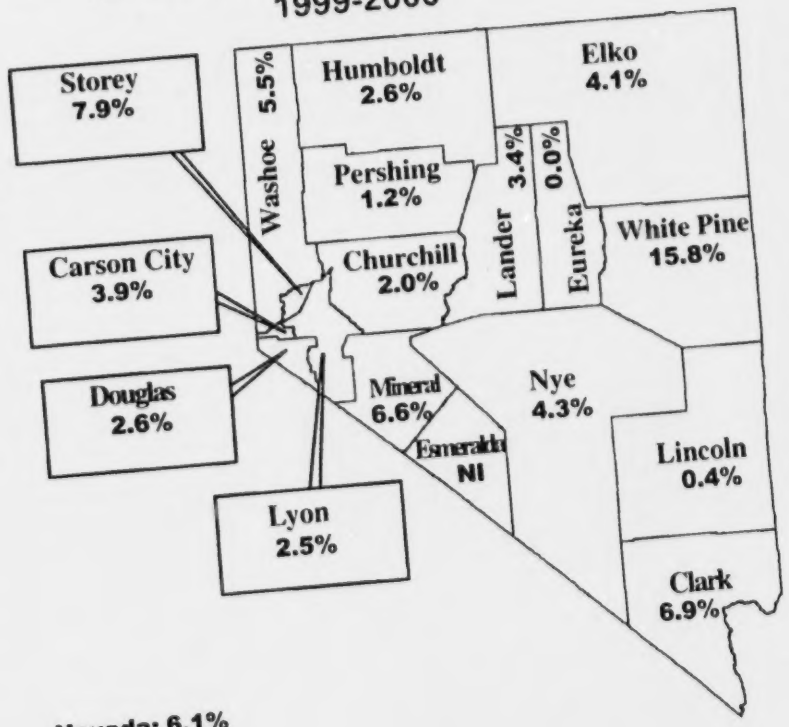
Significant Factors

- Based on the 1998 Current Population Survey, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that "students who finish high school are about twice as likely to be working or enrolled in college as are those who drop out."[4]

Definition

Dropouts are students who had withdrawn from school after the first day of fall enrollment, or who had completed the previous school year, but did not return for the start of the new school year.[5]

Nevada Dropout Rate by County: 1999-2000



Nevada: 6.1%

NI = No Instruction. Esmeralda County School District does not provide instruction in grades 9-12.
Source: Nevada Department of Education, 1999-2000.

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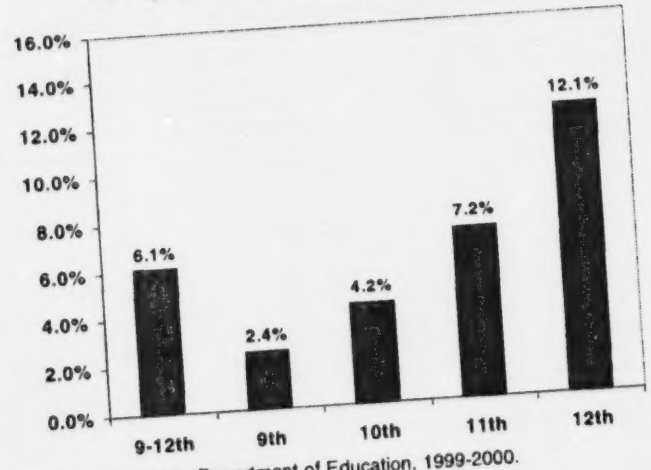
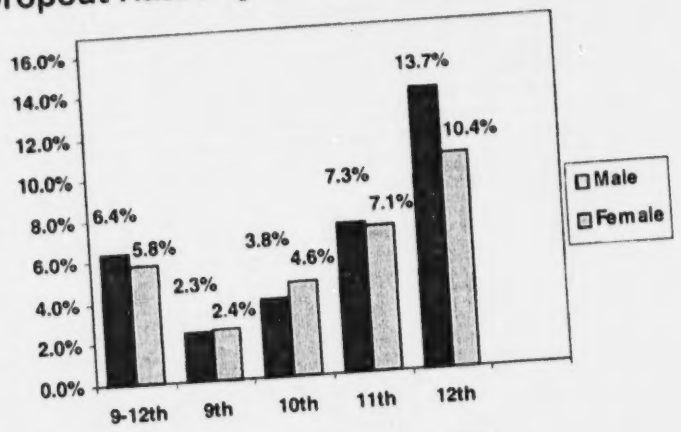
High School Dropout and Graduation Information Continued

Dropouts by Grade: 1999-2000



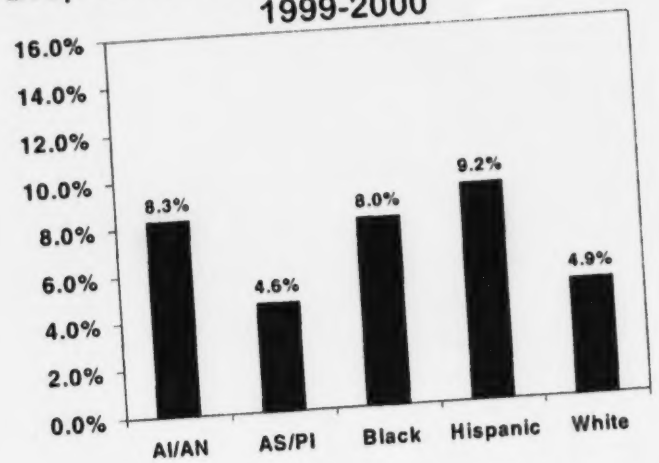
Source: Nevada Department of Education, 1999-2000.

Dropout Rates by Gender: 1999-2000



Source: Nevada Department of Education, 1999-2000.

Dropout Rates by Racial/Ethnic Category: 1999-2000



Source: Nevada Department of Education, 1999-2000.

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Profile of Children and Youth Enrolled in Special Education

Nevada

On December 1, 2000, 35,714 children were enrolled in special education in Nevada. (Refer to page 34.) The two largest counties in the state had the most children with disabilities, 22,568 in Clark and 6,072 in Washoe. The most frequent disability among Nevada's students was "learning disability" (57 percent of children in special education). Slightly more than one-half of the students ages 17-19 exiting special education received a standard education diploma (22.4 percent) or an adjusted diploma or certificate (29.8 percent) during the 1999-2000 school year.

Significant Factors

- Although the existence of learning disabilities is indisputable, the process of identifying students with these disabilities can be complicated, as "definitions of a particular disorder may be vague, broad, and with varying presenting manifestations."[1] Children with special needs not only vary by type of disability, but by other differences found in the student population at large--age, family income, race, ethnicity, and temperament.[2]
- Children with disabilities gain academically and socially when they attend classes with all students, rather than being segregated into classes solely for special education. Furthermore, the academic performance of children who are fortunate enough to be without disabilities is not compromised when children with disabilities attend the same classes, according to the growing body of available research.[3]

Definition

"'Special education' means instruction designed to meet the unique needs of a pupil with a disability...."[4]

Numbers and Percentages of Special Education Students Ages 17, 18, and 19 Exiting Special Education: 1999-2000

Special Education Students	*Number*	*Percent*
Received regular education diploma	422	22.4
Received adjusted diploma or certificate	564	29.8
Returned to regular education (no longer eligible)	51	2.7
Moved (known to be continuing education)	327	17.3
Moved (not known to be continuing education)	137	7.3
Dropped out of school	382	20.2
Died	5	0.3
TOTAL	1,888	100.0

Source: Nevada Department of Education, Educational Equity Team, 1999-2000.

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Profile of Children and Youth Enrolled in Special Education Continued

Children and Youth in Special Education (Ages 3-21): 1999-2000

School District	*Total Number of Students*	*Total Number of Students with Disabilities*	*Percent of Students in Special Education*
Carson City	8,365	1,164	14
Churchill	4,860	696	14
Clark	217,526	22,568	10
Douglas	7,158	821	11
Elko	10,161	1,050	10
Esmeralda	105	13	12
Eureka	347	76	22
Humboldt	4,034	514	13
Lander	1,534	191	12
Lincoln	1,017	70	7
Lyon	6,539	923	14
Mineral	907	149	16
Nye	5,444	852	16
Pershing	963	185	19
Storey	458	92	20
Washoe	64,508	6,072	9
White Pine	1,684	247	15
Nevada Youth Training Center	176	20	11
Caliente Youth Center	95	11	12
NEVADA	335,961	35,714	11

Source: Nevada Department of Education, Educational Equity Team, 1999-2000.

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Child and
Youth
Safety/
Welfare

Infant Mortality

Nevada

Between 1998 and 2000, the Infant Mortality Rate in Nevada was 6.7. Of the 87,235 babies born during this period, 582 infants died before they reached their first birthday. According to the *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2001*, the 1998 rate for the U.S. was 7.2.[1]

Counties

Among the 15 counties in Nevada for which statistically reliable rates could be calculated, the Infant Mortality Rate ranged from a low of 0 in Eureka, Lincoln, Pershing, and Storey counties to a high of 11.9 in White Pine County.

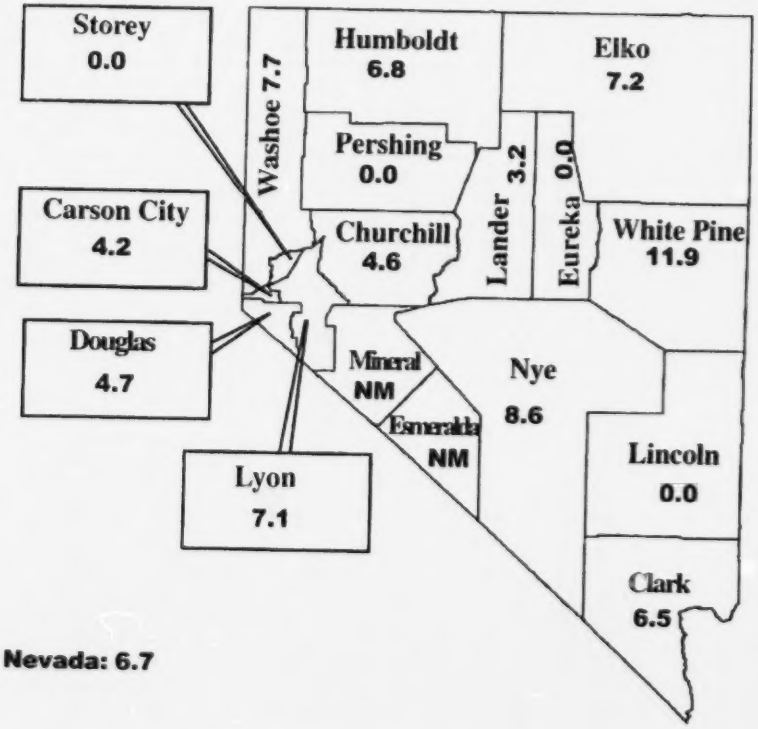
Significant Factors

- The three leading causes of infant death in 1999 were (1) congenital malformations, (2) low birthweight, and (3) sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).[2]
- Adverse sociological circumstances among teenage and unmarried mothers may be a more important contributor to the infant mortality rate than the young marital age or marital status per se.[3]
- The involvement of a father may have an effect on infant health, and may be a more important risk factor than unmarried status.[4]
- The use of tobacco, alcohol, and illegal drugs by pregnant women accounts for a significant portion of infant mortality and contributes to the fact that the U.S. has a higher infant mortality rate than most other developed countries.[5]

Definition

The Infant Mortality Rate measures the number of babies who die during their first year of life, per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by county of residence, rather than place of death.

Infant Mortality Rate: 1998-2000



Note: NM = Not Meaningful.
Source: CBER calculations from Nevada Department of Human Resources data, Health Division, Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics, 1998-2000.

Child Deaths

Nevada

Between 1998 and 2000, the Child Death Rate in Nevada was 24.0 per 100,000 children. During this period, 281 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in Nevada. According to the *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2001*, the 1998 Child Death Rate in the U.S. was 24 per 100,000 children between the ages of 1 and 14.[1]

Causes of Child Death (Ages 1-14) in Nevada: 1998-2000

Region	Accidents	Homicide	Suicide	Other	Total
Clark County	72	9	6	104	191
Washoe County	18	3	3	23	47
Rest of State	25	5	2	11	43
NEVADA	115	17	11	138	281

Source: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Health Division; Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics, 2000.

Counties

The Child Death Rate ranged from a low of 0 in Esmeralda, Eureka, and Mineral counties to a high of 41.0 in Pershing County. Statistically reliable rates could not be calculated for Lincoln and Storey counties due to small numbers.

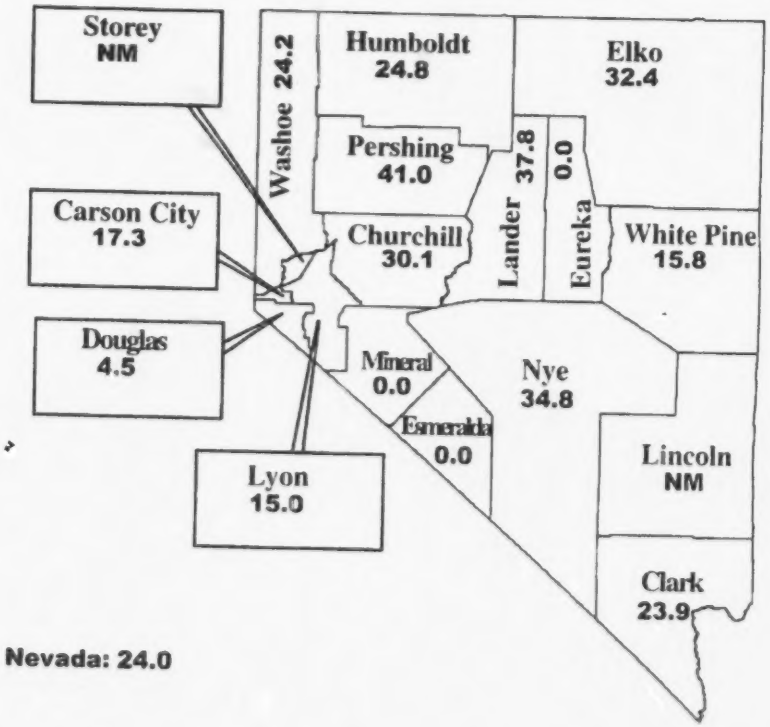
Significant Factors

- The child death rate reflects several factors including the physical health of children, the dangers to which they are exposed in their environment, and the level of supervision they receive.
- Factors contributing to a child's risk of injury may include lack of education, young maternal age, multiple siblings, dilapidated housing, and unsafe play areas.[2]
- Preliminary data indicated that in 2000, injury was the leading cause of death for U.S. children ages 1-4 and 5-14.[3]

Definition

The Child Death Rate is the number of deaths (from all causes) of children between the ages of 1 and 14, per 100,000 children. The data are reported by the child's county of residence, rather than by where the death occurred.

Child Death Rate: 1998-2000



Nevada: 24.0

Note: NM = Not Meaningful. Calculated rates based on very small numbers are not statistically reliable.
Source: CBER calculations from Nevada Department of Human Resources data, Health Division, Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics, 1998-2000.

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Teen Violent Deaths

Nevada

Nevada's Teen Violent Death Rate from 1998 to 2000 was 64.5 deaths per 100,000 teens, ages 15 to 19. During this period, 238 teens died as a result of homicide, suicide, and accident. According to the *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2001*, the 1998 rate for the U.S. was 86 per 100,000.[1] Considering Teen Violent Deaths by cause, slightly more than one-half (52.5 percent) were accidents, 24.4 percent were homicides, 20.2 percent were suicides, and 2.9 percent were unclassified.[2]

Counties

Five counties had a Teen Violent Death Rate of 0: Carson City, Esmeralda, Eureka, Mineral, and Storey counties. Four counties had a Teen Violent Death Rate higher than the state rate of 64.5: Elko, Lyon, Washoe, and White Pine.

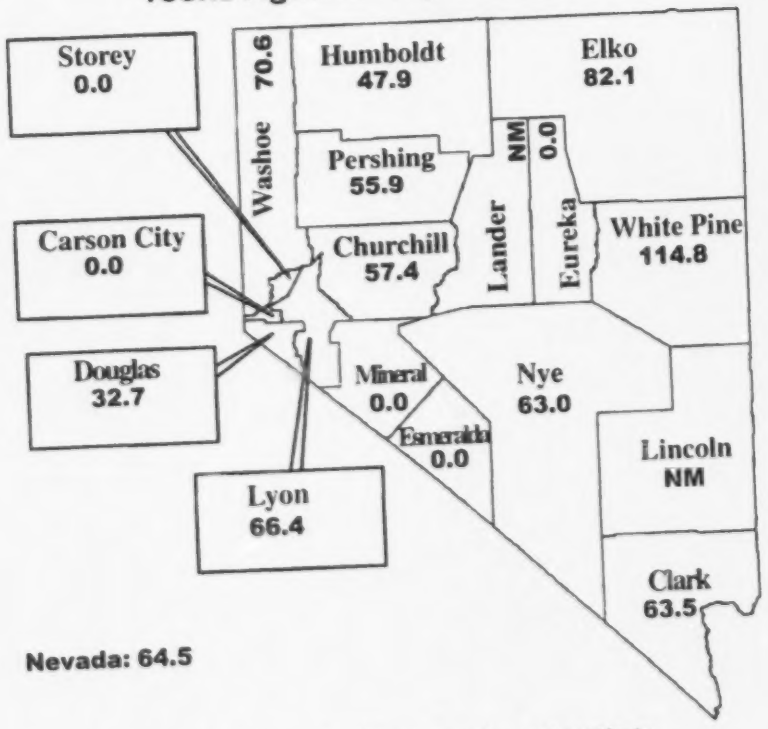
Significant Factors

- A study of 975 adolescents in New York revealed that those who attempted suicide were more likely to be greater users of illegal substances, have a greater number of drug-using friends, and have a lower level of familial social support than adolescents who had not attempted suicide.[3]
- In 1999, U.S. teenagers accounted for 15 percent of motor-vehicle deaths. During that same year:
  - 55 percent of teenage motor-vehicle deaths occurred on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday;
  - 41 percent of teenage motor-vehicle deaths occurred between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.[4]
- A one-year study showed that 15,555 youths committed suicide in 34 of the wealthies nations, that is, high- and upper-middle income countries. The U.S. accounted for 32 percent of the suicides.[5]

Definition

The Teen Violent Death Rate is the number of deaths from suicide, homicide, accidents, and unclassified deaths, per 100,000 teens, ages 15 to 19. The data are reported by the youth's county of residence, rather than by where the death occurred.

Teen Violent Death Rate (Deaths per 100,000 Teens Ages 15-19): 1998-2000*



*Teen Violent Deaths includes homicides, suicides, and accidents.
NM = Not Meaningful.
Source: CBER calculations from Nevada Department of Human Resources data, Health Division, Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics, 1998-2000.

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Child Abuse and Neglect

Nevada

From 1999 to 2000, Nevada saw a 13.6 percent decrease in the number of substantiated child-abuse and neglect reports. See table in next column.

Of the 12,797 total reports of suspected child abuse and neglect received, 3,441 or 26.9 percent were substantiated. (See page 40.) The percentage of substantiated child-abuse reports received in 2000 ranged from 2.4 in Humboldt County to 40.9 in Lincoln County. Almost 12 percent of the total reports received in the rural counties were substantiated. Child-abuse rates are not reported for 2000. For an explanation, refer to Notes section.

The number of child-abuse and neglect reports decreased by 4.4 percent in Nevada from 1999 to 2000. Five counties (Carson City, Churchill, Elko, Lyon, and Pershing) saw increases in the number of reports; Nye County reported a significant decrease in the number of reports; ten counties saw a decrease; and Lincoln County showed no change. Refer to page 41.

The three most frequently documented types of child maltreatment were physical neglect (15.2 percent), lack of supervision (17.3 percent), and minor physical injury (14.3 percent). "Other" types of maltreatment represented 40.7 percent of all maltreatment incidents. See page 41.

The youngest and oldest children were the least likely to be victims of abuse and neglect. See page 41.

Significant Factors

- Factors contributing to child abuse and neglect include poverty, lack of or limited social services, high crime rate, high unemployment rate, low self-esteem, emotional immaturity, personal history of physical or sexual abuse as a child, lack of parenting skills, teenage parents, and unwanted pregnancy.[1]

Definition

"Abuse or neglect" of a child means: physical or mental injury of a nonaccidental nature; sexual abuse or sexual exploitation; or negligent treatment or maltreatment caused or allowed by a person responsible for his welfare under circumstances which indicate that the child's health or welfare is harmed or threatened with harm. Child abuse is investigated by child protective service (CPS) agencies."[2]

Types of Child-Abuse and Neglect Reports

Substantiated: "The reported abusive or neglectful situation/incident is confirmed through the investigation/assessment or court process."
Unsubstantiated: "The abusive or neglectful situation was not confirmed through the investigation."
Unknown: "The receiving/investigating agency was unable to locate the alleged perpetrator and/or interview the child, there was insufficient information or evidence, or the information was too old to pursue. In some instances, these reports are false and malicious. Clark County does not use the term "unknown" as a disposition. Rather "unable to locate" (cases where the victim, family, or others cannot be located to complete an investigation) is used."[3]

Nevada Child-Abuse and Neglect Report Trends: 1999-2000

Type of Report	*1999*	*2000*	*Change Percent*
Unknown	647	620	-4.2
Unsubstantiated	8,754	8,736	-0.2
Substantiated	3,983	3,441	-13.6
TOTAL	13,384	12,797	-4.4

Source: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Division of Child and Family Services, 1999-2000.

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Child Abuse and Neglect Continued

Child-Abuse and Neglect Reports: 2000*

(Ages 17 and under)

County	Total Reports	Unknown	Unsubstantiated	Substantiated	Substantiated Child Abuse Reports as a Percent of Total Reports*
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Percent
Carson City	542	23	462	57	10.5
Churchill	359	13	307	39	10.9
Clark	7,650	202	4,985	2,463	32.2
Douglas	241	8	203	30	12.4
Elko	331	27	260	44	13.3
Esmeralda	12	1	10	1	8.3
Eureka	5	0	4	1	20.0
Humboldt	127	7	117	3	2.4
Lander	81	8	61	12	14.8
Lincoln	22	0	13	9	40.9
Lyon	353	25	275	53	15.0
Mineral	60	10	40	10	16.7
Nye	70	4	59	7	10.0
Pershing	87	9	70	8	9.2
Storey	30	0	28	2	6.7
Washoe	2,745	282	1,767	696	25.4
White Pine	82	1	75	6	7.3
Rural NV**	2,402	136	1,984	282	11.7
NEVADA	12,797	620	8,736	3,441	26.9

*Percentages based on small numbers should be used with caution.
**All counties except Clark and Washoe.
Source: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Division of Child and Family Services, 2002.

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Child Abuse and Neglect Continued

Increases/Decreases in Child-Abuse and Neglect Reports by County: 1999-2000

County	*1999*	*2000*	*Difference*	*Percent (+/-)*
Carson City	536	542	6	1.1
Churchill	353	359	6	1.7
Clark	7,932	7,650	-282	-3.6
Douglas	259	241	-18	-6.9
Elko	297	331	34	11.4
Esmeralda	0	12	12	0.0
Eureka	7	5	-2	-28.6
Humboldt	149	127	-22	-14.8
Lander	86	81	-5	-5.8
Lincoln	22	22	0	0.0
Lyon	337	353	16	4.7
Mineral	97	60	-37	-38.1
Nye	169	70	-99	-58.6
Pershing	73	87	14	19.2
Storey	33	30	-3	-9.1
Washoe	2,912	2,745	-167	-5.7
White Pine	121	82	-39	-32.2
Rural NV*	2,539	2,402	-137	-5.4
NEVADA	13,384	12,797	-587	-4.4

Note: "The State of Nevada, Division of Child and Family Services and Washoe County Social Services converted to a new computer system during 2000. This has caused a dramatic decrease in reports statewide," *Nevada Child Abuse & Neglect Statistics 2000*, p. 15.

*All counties excluding Clark and Washoe.

Source: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Division of Child and Family Services, *Nevada Child Abuse & Neglect Statistics 2000.*

Nevada Child-Abuse and Neglect Substantiated Cases: 2000 (Percent and type of child maltreatment)

Type of Maltreatment	*Nevada Total Incidents Percent*	*Clark County Total Incidents Percent*	*Washoe County Total Incidents Percent*	*Rural Nevada Total Incidents Percent*
Physical neglect	15.2	7.7	40.5	27.2
Lack of supervision	17.3	14.3	26.8	28.0
Educational neglect	2.4	2.6	1.5	4.4
Medical neglect	1.6	1.0	2.7	5.2
Abandonment	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0
Emotional abuse/Neglect	2.9	2.2	4.8	5.6
Minor physical injury	14.3	15.0	11.6	14.8
Major physical injury	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4
Sex abuse/Exploitation	3.6	3.8	3.0	4.4
Other	40.7	51.9	6.2	8.0
Fatal	0.04	0.04	0.1	0.0
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	6,976	5,262	1,433	250

*Reports frequently include multiple types of maltreatment and more than a single incident.

Source: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Division of Child and Family Services, 2000.

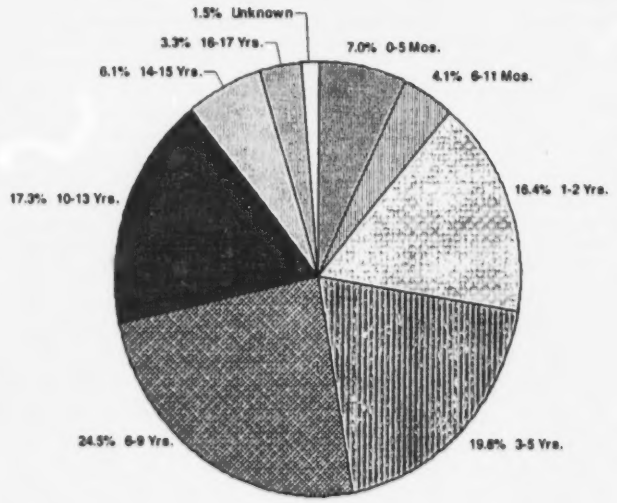
Child Abuse and Neglect Continued

Family Stress Factors: 2000

Factor	*Cases Number*	*Total Factors Percent*	*Total Reports* Percent*
Parents cannot cope	3,594	13.6	28.4
Alcohol/Drug dependency	2,136	8.1	16.9
Insufficient income	2,135	8.1	16.9
Marital problems	1,653	6.2	13.1
Job-related problem	1,519	5.7	12.0
New baby/Pregnancy	1,189	4.5	9.4
Health problem child	969	3.7	7.7
Health problem caretaker	830	3.1	6.6
Social isolation	794	3.0	6.3
Family violence	607	2.3	4.8
Spousal abuse	560	2.1	4.4
Transient	493	1.9	3.9
Inadequate housing	464	1.8	3.7
Mismanaged income	451	1.7	3.6
Mentally retarded child	211	0.8	1.7
Mentally retarded caretaker	111	0.4	0.9
None	579	2.2	4.6
Other stress factors	7,242	27.3	57.2
Unknown	953	3.6	7.5
TOTAL	26,490	100.0	

*More than one factor may be reported in a case finding.
Source: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Family Programs Office, 2000.

Nevada Child-Abuse and Neglect Statistics by Age of Victim: 2000



Source: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Division of Child and Family Services, *Nevada Child Abuse & Neglect Statistics 2000.*

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Children and Domestic Violence

Nevada

There are 15 shelters and advocacy programs in Nevada that offer services for victims of domestic violence and their families. Services include 24-hour hotlines, peer counseling, advocacy, emergency food, clothing, and shelter. In 2000, the 15 domestic-violence agencies provided services to 10,809 Nevada children; of these 1,819 children spent time in domestic-violence shelters.

Based on police reports from cities and towns in Nevada between January 1, 2000 and December 31, 2000, children were present during 7,890 (38 percent) of the 20,648 reported cases of domestic violence.[1] These data underrepresent the number of incidents of domestic violence in which a child was present because (1) police reports may not be fully completed in all cases, and (2) not all cases of domestic violence are reported. These data underestimate the total number of children who experienced domestic violence in their homes, since more than one child may have been present at the incident.

Significant Factors

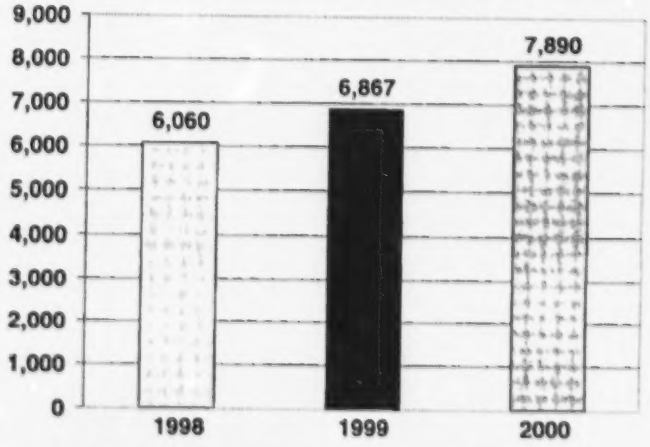
- Domestic violence is a serious social issue that affects all communities and cuts across racial, ethnic, and economic lines.[2] Children who experience adult domestic violence in their homes suffer trauma even if they, themselves, are not physically harmed. Children may experience violent events in the home in several ways. They may witness their mother being abused, hear their mother's cries or a batterer's threats, and/or observe the results of a violent event through their mother's injuries or broken furniture.[3]
- Children who grow up in violent homes are much more likely to become abusive partners or victims of abuse in adulthood. Over 80 percent of abusive partners had themselves either been victims of child abuse or had witnessed their mothers being abused.[4]

Definition

Children and Domestic Violence is the percentage of reported domestic violence incidents in which children under age 18 were present in the home. The data are based on police reports of domestic violence in 2000. Domestic violence is the use of physical force, or threat of force, against a current or former partner in an intimate relationship, resulting in fear and emotional and/or physical suffering.

Note: Text provided by Sue Meuschke of the Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence (1-800-230-1955).

Number of Domestic Violence Cases with Children Present in Nevada: 1998-2000



Source: Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety, *2000 Crime and Justice in Nevada.*

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Children and Domestic Violence Continued

Domestic Violence Incidents with Children Present, Nevada: 2000

Contributing Agency	Total Number of Domestic Violence Incident Reports	Total Number of Incidents in Which a Child Was Present	% of Incidents with Children Present
Carson SO	497	226	45
Churchill County:			
Churchill SO	79	38	48
Fallon PD	41	21	51
Clark County:			
Boulder PD	130	42	32
Clark Co. Schools PD	1	1	100
Henderson	1,528	577	38
LV Metro PD	12,613	4,536	36
Mesquite	77	15	19
North LV PD	1,351	704	52
UNLV PD	9	0	0
Douglas County:			
Douglas SO	256	85	33
Elko County:			
Elko SO	21	11	52
Carlin PD	186	89	48
Elko PD	100	49	49
Wells PD	2	1	50
Wendover PD	69	31	45
Esmeralda County:			
Esmeralda SO	2	2	100
Eureka County:			
Eureka SO	1	1	100
Humboldt County:			
Humboldt SO	35	19	54
Winnemucca PD	89	40	45
Lander County:			
Lander SO	19	9	47
Lincoln County:			
Lincoln SO	0	0	N/A
Lyon County:			
Lyon SO	197	91	46
Yerington PD	5	4	80
Mineral County:			
Mineral SO	66	29	44
Nye County:			
Nye SO	272	131	48
Pershing County:			
Pershing SO	16	7	44
Lovelock PD	20	13	65
Storey County:			
Storey SO	34	14	41
Washoe County:			
Washoe SO	340	197	58
Reno PD	1,644	509	31
Sparks PD	904	382	42
Pyramid Lake PD	18	6	33
UNR PD	4	1	25
Washoe Co. Schl PD	7	3	43
White Pine County:			
White Pine SO	15	6	40
TOTAL	**20,648**	**7,890**	**38**

*SO = sheriff's office.
**PD = police department.
Source: Data gathered from *Domestic Violence*, a report published by the Nevada Office of the Attorney General and the Nevada Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, February 25, 2002.

Children in Substitute Care

Nevada

The Division of Child & Familiy Services (DCFS) coordinated substitute care for 5,094 children during the state fiscal year. The majority of the children, 2,453, were in DCFS custody which required either low- or high-level care (see table footnotes for definitions).

From July 1, 2000 to June 20, 2001, 273 children were adopted, which represents 51.0 percent of all children eligible for adoption. See page 46. A somewhat higher percentage of males than females were adopted, awaiting adoption, and were in family foster care. Sixty-four percent of adopted children were two to nine years of age. Older children were most likely to be in foster care.

Significant Factors

- Children are most likely placed in foster care because they have been physically or sexually abused by a household member, or they have been severely neglected by their caretaker.[1]
- Great numbers of children with "serious physical, mental, and developmental health problems" are entering the foster-care system. The American Academy of Pediatrics released recommendations to ensure optimal brain development in these children. The recommendations stress the importance of a child's attachment to caregivers, the amount of time a child spends in foster care, and the importance of continuity in a child's care.[2]
- In 2000, 588,000 children were placed in foster care at a rate of 7.5 (number of children per 1,000 children under age 18). A historical view of the number of children in foster care reveals that the rate of children living in foster care in 1990 was 6.2.[3]

Definition

Substitute care involves temporary out-of-home placement for children found by a court to be in need of protection. Substitute care includes emergency shelter, foster family care (including placement with relatives), group-home care, therapuetic foster care, respite care, residential treatment care (both in-home and out-of-state), and independent living services (transitional services for youth who are age 18 at the time they leave foster care). These services may be provided through contract or community placement.

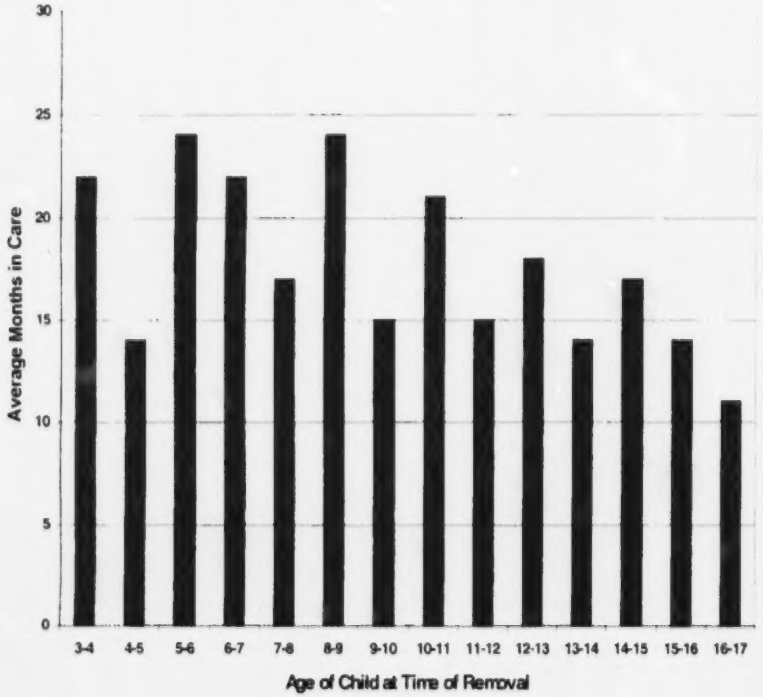
Types and Number of Nevada (DCFS) Substitute-Care Case Placements in Nevada: 2001

Type of Placement	*Number*
Total DCFS caseload*	5,094
Total DCFS child welfare caseload*	4,189
DCFS child welfare caseload in custody*	2,453
DCFS child welfare in custody by type*	
Lower levels of care**	1,058
Higher levels of care***	620
DCFS child welfare caseload noncustody****	1,736
Total DCFS youth corrections caseload*	905

*Annual end-of-year average.
**Could include relative placement, relative nonfamily foster-care emergency shelter.
***Could include group home, therapeutic/medical institutional facilities.
****The child is not in DCFS legal custody. Could include voluntary placement in care by parent or by family receiving select services such as family preservation.
Source: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Division of Child and Family Services Program Evaluation & Data Unit, 2001.

Children in Substitute Care Continued

Division of Child & Family Services Statewide Average Time in Care: Closed Cases on January 30, 2002



Sources: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Division of Child and Family Services Program Evaluation & Data Unit, Family Foster Care-CWAF, Special Inquiry.

Adoption in Nevada: 2001

Adoptions	*Number/Percent*
Total adoptions (average monthly cases) includes subsidized adoptions, adoption placements, and all eligible for adoption	1,665
Eligible for subsidy	1,197
Receiving subsidy	910
Finalized adoptions in fiscal year 2001	273
Percent of children adopted in state fiscal year 2001 compared to those available for adoption	51.0%
Percent who have a case plan for adoption and became legally free for adoption	86.7%

Sources: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Division of Child and Family Services Program Evaluation & Data Unit, 2001.

Quarterly Caseload Demographics: July 2001 - September 2001

Caseload	*Gender Percent*		*Race/Ethnicity Percent*					*Years of Age Percent*					*Regional** Percent*		
	M	F	White	Black	Hisp.	AI*	A/PI*	<2	2-5	6-9	10-13	14-18	No.	So.	Rural
Finalized adoptions	52	48	64	24	9	0	3	15	37	27	15	4	-	-	-
Awaiting adoption placement	52	48	54	38	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family foster care	52	48	59	30	8	1	2	13	23	22	15	27	22	64	14

*A/PI=Asian/Pacific Islander and AI=American Indian.
**Northern Region: Carson City, Silver Springs, and Yerington; Southern Region: Pahrump; Rural Region: Rest of State (excluding Washoe and Clark counties).
Sources: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Division of Child and Family Services, Program Evaluation & Data Unit, Family Foster Care-CWAF (CF40770-C) monthly report. All other caseloads are from hand-computed monthly reports.

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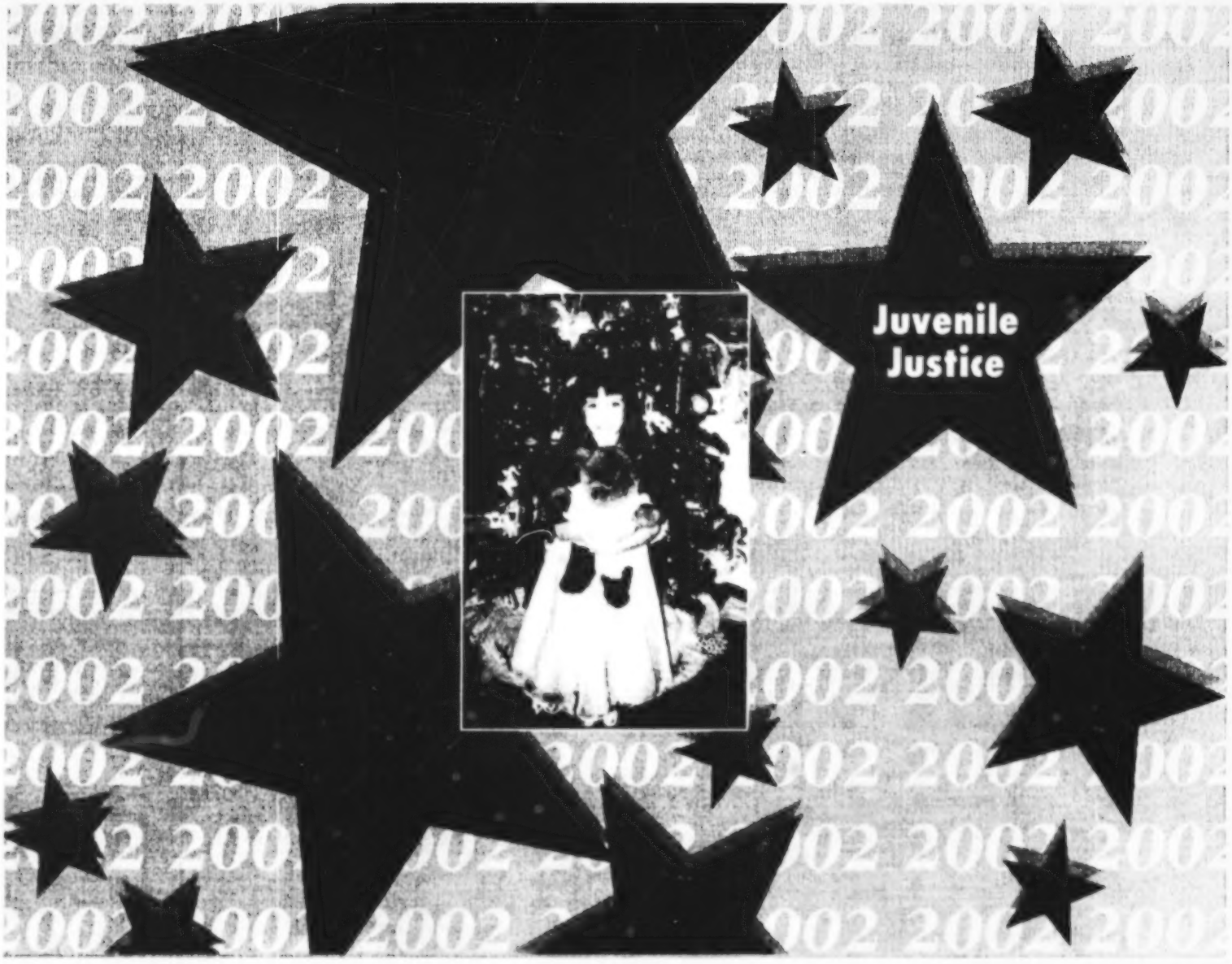

Juvenile
Justice

Juvenile Violent Crime

Nevada

The Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate in Nevada from 1998 to 2000 was 273.8 arrests per 100,000 youth, ages 10 to 17. During this period, there were 1,716 juvenile violent crime arrests. The 1997 to 1999 rate was 312. In 2000, 85.1 percent of all state-wide juvenile arrests were males.[1]

Counties

Carson City and Clark County had the highest Average Violent Crime Arrest Rate. Esmeralda, Eureka, and Lincoln counties reported no juvenile crime arrests.

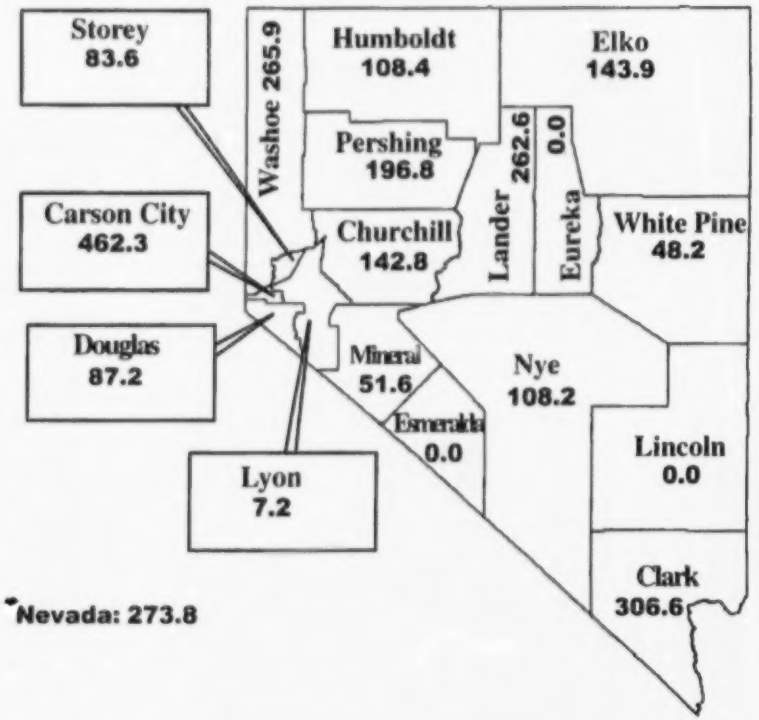
Significant Factors

- Most violent behavior is learned. Some key risk factors for violence include peer pressure; need for attention or respect; feelings of low self-worth; feelings of isolation or rejection; early childhood abuse or neglect; and witnessing violence at home, in the community, or in the media.[2]
- Juvenile violent crime peaks between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m., unlike adult violent crime which peaks at 11 p.m. However, when nonschool days are considered, the pattern of juvenile crime is similar to that of adult crime. Juveniles are more likely to commit crime later in the evening on a nonschool day.[3]
- Aggravated assault and even homicide, involving juveniles as victims and/or offenders, often result from interactions over apparently trivial matters, and occur between individuals who know each other.[4]

Definition

The Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate measures the rate at which youths (per 100,000) between the ages of 10 and 17 are arrested for violent crimes. In Nevada, juvenile violent crime includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Average Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate: 1998-2000



Source: CBER calculations from Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety data, Nevada Highway Patrol Records and Identification Services, 1998-2000.

Juvenile Violent Crime Continued

Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Study, Middle School and High School Results: Spring 2001

Item	Response	Middle School Percent*	High School Percent*
How often do you feel safe and secure at school?	"Most of the time" or "always"	70.5	69.5
	"Never," "rarely," or "sometimes"	29.5	30.5
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?	"0 days"	87.2	83.1
	"1 day" to "6 or more days"	12.8	16.9
During the past 12 months, has anyone offered, sold, or given you an illegal drug on school property?	"No"	81.2	64.3
	"Yes"	18.8	35.7
During your life, how many times have you used marijuana?	"0 times"	NA**	49.2
	"1 or 2 times" to "99 times"	NA**	36.5
	"100 times or more"	NA**	14.3
During your lifetime, how many times have you used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase?	"0 times"	93.7	88.1
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?	"0 days"	87.0	74.8
	"1 or 2 days" to "all 30 days"	13.0	25.2
During your life, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol?	"0 days"	50.6	19.9
	"1 or 2 days" to "100 or more days"	49.4	80.2
How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?	"8 years old or younger"	11.7	10.9
Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	"Yes"	NA*	49.1
Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	"Yes"	NA*	9.2

Item	Response	Middle School Percent*	High School Percent*
Have you ever belonged to a street gang?	"No, never"	89.7	85.7
	"Yes, but not now"	7.5	9.8
	"Yes, I belong to one now"	2.8	4.5
Is there gang activity in your school?	"Yes"	25.5	40.4
	"No"	20.0	19.2
	"Not sure"	54.5	40.4
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?	"0 times"	58.8	64.4
	"1 time"	16.4	15.1
	"2 -5 times"	16.9	14.6
	"6 or more times"	8.0	6.0
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	"0 times"	77.1	87.0
	"1 time"	12.8	8.8
	"2-5 times"	7.7	3.0
	"6 or more times"	2.2	1.2
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?	"0 days"	86.7	84.0
	"1 day"	4.5	3.2
	"2-5 days"	4.2	5.6
	"6 or more days"	4.6	7.1
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?	"0 days"	94.6	93.1
	"1 day"	2.4	2.2
	"2-5 days"	1.6	2.0
	"6 or more days"	1.4	2.7

*Totals may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
**Not Applicable.

Source: Nevada Department of Education, *2001 Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Study.*

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Juvenile Violent Crime Continued

Statewide Arrests by Offense and Age: 2000

Offense	*9 Years of Age and Less*	*10-12 Years of Age*	*13-14 Years of Age*	*15 Years of Age*	*16 Years of Age*	*17 Years of Age*	*Total*
Murder	0	0	1	3	4	7	15
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible rape	3	8	8	11	2	10	42
Robbery	0	9	35	38	62	76	220
Aggravated assault	5	23	57	54	51	71	261
Other assaults	56	337	685	414	458	575	2,525
Burglary	26	114	280	192	207	237	1,056
Larceny-theft	46	466	1,005	629	652	718	3,516
Motor vehicle theft	1	10	107	120	126	162	526
Arson	12	14	24	6	4	2	62
Forgery and counterfeiting	0	0	4	2	7	12	25
Fraud	0	3	7	13	13	19	55
Embezzlement	0	0	1	1	18	28	48
Stolen property-buy, possess, receive	4	18	79	70	52	74	297
Vandalism	43	124	243	137	139	126	812
Weapons-carrying, possession	4	43	106	68	81	105	407
Prostitution and commercialized vice	0	0	1	7	9	17	34
Other sex offenses	7	24	47	24	24	26	152
Drug abuse violations	1	57	298	338	435	520	1,649
Gambling	0	0	1	1	2	1	5
Offenses against family and children	12	6	18	9	9	18	72
Driving under the influence	1	0	8	1	23	53	86
Liquor laws	1	13	180	242	387	698	1,521
Drunkeness	1	0	8	12	17	37	75
Disorderly conduct	9	85	178	148	133	116	669
Vagrancy	0	8	22	10	22	16	78
All other offenses (except traffic)	50	490	1,673	1,233	1,187	1,096	5,729
Suspicion	1	8	1	6	5	2	23
Curfew and loitering law violations	13	89	608	751	1,134	1,494	4,089
Runaway	9	93	478	401	419	281	1,681
TOTAL	305	2,042	6,163	4,941	5,682	6,597	25,730

Source: Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety. *2000 Crime and Justice in Nevada.*

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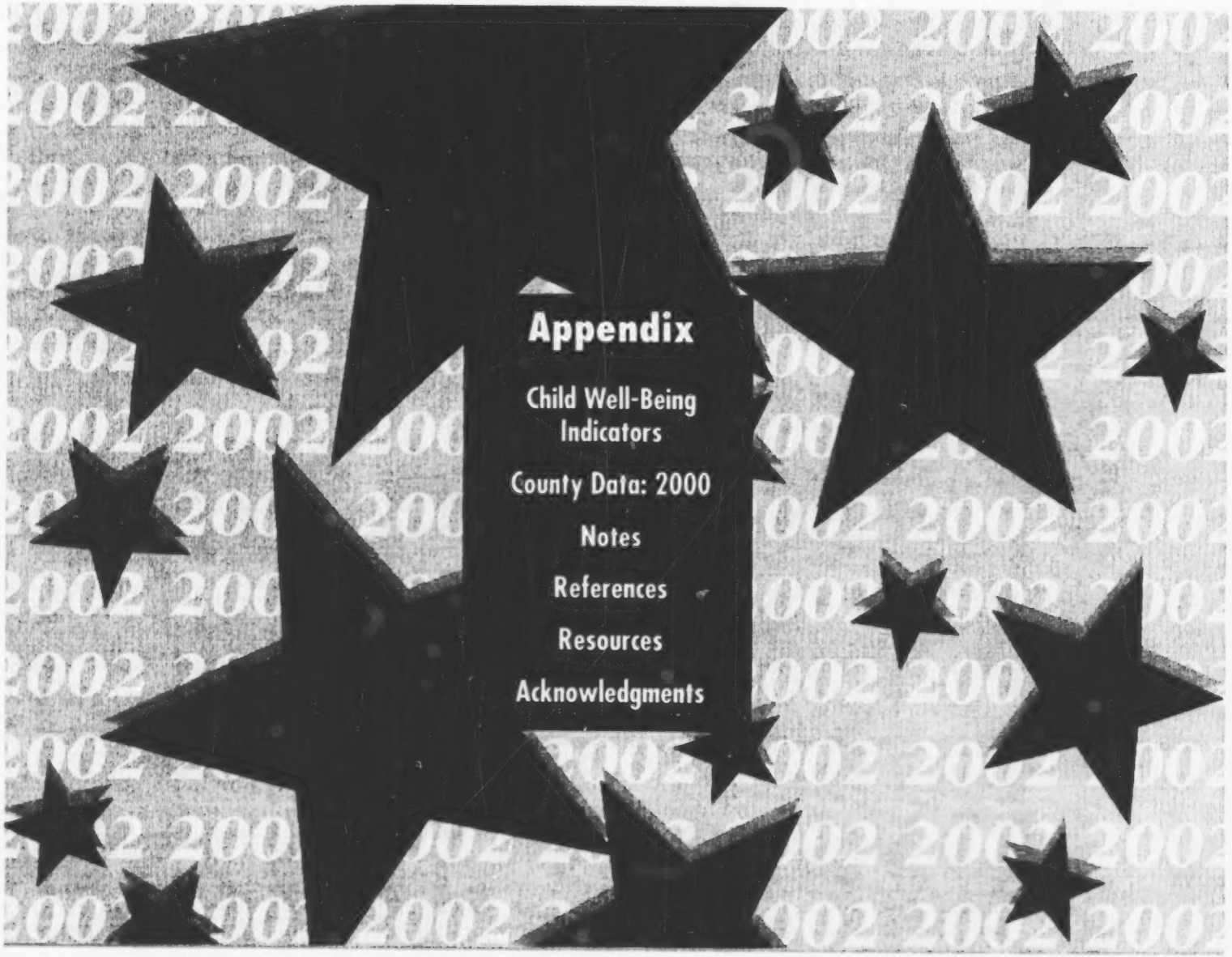


Appendix

Child Well-Being Indicators

County Data: 2000

Notes

References

Resources

Acknowledgments

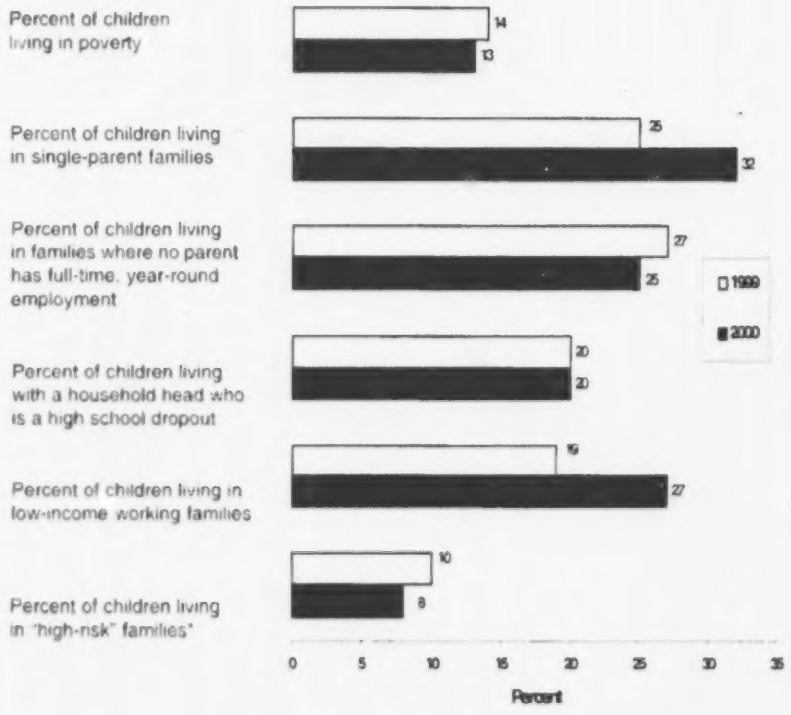
Child Well-Being Indicators

Comparison of Child Well-Being Indicators in Nevada: 2001 and 2002 Data Books

Indicator	2001 Data Book	2002 Data Book	Comparison	
	Rate or Percent	Rate or Percent	Improved	Worsened
Percent low-birthweight babies	7.6% (1997-99)	7.5% (1998-00)	X	
Infant mortality rate	6.6 (1997-99)	6.7 (1998-00)		X
Child death rate	26 (1997-99)	24.0 (1998-00)	X	
Births to mothers lacking adequate prenatal care	27.0% (1999)	25.4% (2000)	X	
Children in poverty	15.4% (1997)	15.0% (1998)	X	
Teen birth rate	38 (1997-99)	35.7 (1998-00)	X	
Teen violent death rate	67.0 (1997-99)	64.5 (1998-00)	X	
Dropout rate	7.9% (1998-99)	6.1% (1999-00)	X	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate	312.0 (1997-99)	273.8 (1998-00)	X	

Note: The percentages on this page for the same indicator may vary, depending on the data source used.
Source: 2001 Nevada KIDS COUNT Data Book. Nevada KIDS COUNT Data Book 2002

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being in Nevada: 1990-2000



*Children living in families with three or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":
1) Child lives in a family with income below the poverty line.
2) Child lives in a single-parent family.
3) Child lives in a family where no parent has full-time, year-round employment.
4) Child lives with a household head who is a high school dropout.
Source: Children at Risk: State Trends 1990-2000, The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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County Data: 2000

County	Nevada Demographics			Health Conditions and Health Care				Education				
	Population Ages 1-14	Population Ages 15-19	Female Population Ages 15-17	Total Births	Births <2,500 Grams	Births to Teens Ages 15-17	Births to Unmarried Teens Ages 15-17	9th Grade Dropouts	10th Grade Dropouts	11th Grade Dropouts	12th Grade Dropouts	Number of Graduates
Carson City	9,703	3,242	1,016	701	55	31	26	8	17	38	36	446
Churchill County	5,530	1,719	559	354	27	12	7	0	5	1	23	243
Clark County	285,154	86,441	25,187	21,958	1,600	932	791	369	692	1,073	1,771	8,912
Douglas County	7,832	2,730	913	288	16	13	9	16	7	11	26	466
Elko County	11,684	3,920	1,186	537	35	22	14	21	25	35	35	564
Esmeralda County	160	74	17	7	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Eureka County	364	119	45	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Humboldt County	3,949	1,286	425	262	10	8	7	7	8	5	12	257
Lander County	1,469	442	159	95	11	3	3	1	5	6	1	80
Lincoln County	861	467	177	47	7	2	0	0	0	0	1	84
Lyon County	7,449	2,619	777	439	26	24	21	7	7	14	18	340
Mineral County	921	372	98	61	4	1	1	4	2	3	7	50
Nye County	6,272	1,909	636	261	17	7	5	15	16	14	24	306
Pershing County	1,438	466	146	69	5	4	4	0	0	1	2	55
Storey County	544	206	63	4	0	0	0	4	2	2	4	20
Washoe County	66,929	22,813	6,311	4,945	356	206	162	105	134	252	313	2,427
White Pine County	1,740	590	186	76	1	3	2	20	24	25	23	123
NEVADA	411,997	129,416	37,901	30,117	2,170	1,270	1,053	752	944	1,480	2,310	14,396

Source: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Health Division, Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics; Nevada Department of Education; Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety, 2000.

County Data: 2000 Continued

County	Child and Youth Safety/Welfare						Juvenile Justice	
	Infant Mortality (Less Than 1 Year Old)	Child Deaths Ages 1-14	Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19	Teen Suicide Deaths Ages 15-19	Teen Homicide Deaths Ages 15-19	Teen Accident Deaths Ages 15-19	Juvenile Violent Crime Ages 10-17	Population Ages 10-17
Carson City	3	0	0	0	0	0	36	5,566
Churchill County	2	5	2	0	1	1	3	3,089
Clark County	140	55	49	11	14	24	373	147,277
Douglas County	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	5,197
Elko County	5	0	2	0	0	2	9	6,812
Esmeralda County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
Eureka County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235
Humboldt County	2	2	1	0	0	1	3	2,378
Lander County	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	856
Lincoln County	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	735
Lyon County	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	4,644
Mineral County	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	646
Nye County	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	3,629
Pershing County	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	847
Storey County	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	350
Washoe County	35	18	13	1	2	10	90	37,058
White Pine County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,066
NEVADA	195	86	70	14	17	39	530	220,497

Source: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Health Division, Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics; Nevada Department of Education; Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety, 2001.

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Notes

Children in Poverty

The official and most current source of poverty estimates is the March supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS), which samples about 50,000 households across the U.S. The data reflect the status of persons during calendar year 2001.

To improve the statistical reliability of poverty estimates, the Census Bureau also calculates a three-year average of poverty for the U.S. and for individual states. The Census does not estimate state rates using single years of data.

To provide more current estimates of income and poverty than provided by the decennial Census, the U.S. Census Bureau implemented the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program. Estimates are calculated by modeling "the relation between income or poverty and tax and program data for the states and a subset of counties using estimates of income or poverty from the Current Population Survey."[1] The Bureau then uses "the modeled relations to obtain estimates for all states and counties."[2]

Child Care

Useful descriptions for Nevada child-care facilities are defined by law and may be found in *Services for Facilities for Care of Children* NAC-432A.[3]

Accommodation facility: *a facility which 1. By a business that is licensed to conduct a business other than the provision of care to children; and 2. As an auxilary service provided for the customers of the primary business.* (NAC 432A.012)
Child-care center: *any facility in which the licensee regularly provides day or night care for more than 12 children.* (NAC 432A.050)
Child-care institution: *a facility in which the licensee provides care during the day and night and provides developmental guidance to 16 or more children who do not routinely return to the homes of their parents or guardians.* (NAC 432A.070)
Family home: *any facility in which the licensee regularly provides care without the presence of parents, for at least five and not more than six children.* (NAC 432A.100)
Group home: *any facility in which the licensee regularly provides care for no less than seven and no more than twelve children.* (NAC 432A.110)
Nursery for infants and toddlers: *a child care facility in which the licensee provides care for five or more children who are under 2 years of age.* (NAC 432A.145)
Preschool: *a facility in which the licensee has established specific goals to enhance each child's cognitive, social, emotional, physical and creative development.* (NAC 432A.160)
Special-needs facility: *a child care facility providing care to children with special needs in which those children comprise 40 percent or more of the total number of children for whom the facility is licensed to provide care.* (NAC 432A.165)
On-site child-care facility: *an establishment that . . . (2) provides care to the children of employees of a business at the place of employment; (3) provides care on a temporary or permanent basis, during the day or overnight, to five or more children who are under the age of 18 years and who are not related within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity to an owner or manager of the business; and (4) is owned, operated, subsidized, managed, contracted for or staffed by the business.* (NRS 432A.0275)

Education

TerraNova Examination

As stipulated in Nevada Revised Statue (NRS 395.015), students in grades four, eight, and ten attending Nevada public schools must be assessed using a norm-referenced examination. Students must be assessed for achievement in reading, language, mathematics, and science. The TerraNova examination (CTB/McGraw-Hill) is currently used in the state of Nevada to meet this need and is administered to students during the fall of the academic year.

A norm-referenced examination allows a comparison of student performance against a nationally representative sample of students (a norm group). Student performance can be scored or characterized in a variety of ways. Within this summary, a description of performance as measured by national percentile scores will be provided. National percentile scores are fairly easy to interpret. For example, a national percentile score of 50 is equivalent to performance at the national average. In other words, a student with a score of 50 in reading has scored higher than 50 percent of the students making up the national norm group sample.[4]

Notes Continued

High School Proficiency Examination

The key features of the High School Proficiency Examination (HSPE) are: *In addition to meeting the minimum credit requirements for graduation from high school, Nevada students must also pass each portion of the High School Proficiency Examination (HSPE). Although most recently based on the 1994 Nevada Course of Study, students in the graduating class of 2003 are the first to be tested on examinations aligned with the 1998 Nevada State Content Standards. The HSPE currently covers the subject areas of reading, mathematics, and writing. Beginning with the graduating class of 2005, students will also be required to pass an examination in science in order to receive a standard high school diploma. Students are provided a minimum of five opportunities to pass the examination before their anticipated graduation from high school.*[5]

Passing scores for the examination are set by the State Board of Education. Assembly Bill 523 of the 1997 Legislative Session directed the State Board of Education to set a "moderate" passing score for the first class to take the new examination (Class of 1999) and to increase the score to a higher level for students to whom the examination is administered during subsequent years.[6]

College Entrance Exams

Two college-entrance exams are administered to seniors in the Nevada public schools: the American College (ACT) exam and the Scholastic Assessment (SAT) exam. The ACT is a standardized test which covers English, math, science reasoning, and reading. A composite ACT score is the average score on the four areas. The SAT consists of three math sections, three verbal sections, and one experimental section (not scored). An average SAT score is reported for the verbal and the math sections.

Child Abuse and Neglect

The 2000 data is based on a combination of the older Legacy computer system and the new UNITY system. There are limitations to the data. During the transition, some counties in Rural Nevada entered reports into both systems. Others ceased using the Legacy system once the UNITY system came online. Because of this, the data collected for the year 2000 cannot be recorded as "unduplicated". Other limitations include the collection of the number of reports/incidents instead of the actual number of children.[7]

Nevada Graduation Requirements: 2001

		Credits
Number of credits (units) required for standard diploma		22.5
Core courses required for standard diploma		
	American Government	1
	American History	1
	Arts and Humanities	1
	English	4
	Health	0.5
	Math	3
	PE	2
	Computers	0.5
	Science	2
HSPE subjects	Reading	
	Mathematics	
	Writing	
	Science*	
HSPE based on content contained in	1998 Nevada State Content Standards	
First opportunity to take HSPE	11th grade (10th grade beginning spring 2002)	
Promotions to grades	Units of credit to 10th grade	5
	Units of credit to 11th grade	11
	Units of credit to 12th grade	17
Electives		7.5

*Only applicable to graduation class of 2005.
Source: Nevada Department of Education, 2001.

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Center for Business and Economic Research, University of Nevada Las Vegas
http://kidscount.unlv.edu

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Resources

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http://www.aap.org

American Psychological Association
http://www.apa.org

Centers for Disease Control
http://www.cdc.gov

Covering Kids Initiative
http://www.coveringkids.org

Healthy People Initiative
http://web.health.gov/healthypeople

National Center for Health Statistics
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs

National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health
http://www.ncemch.org

National Health Law Program, Inc.
http://healthlaw.org

National Institutes of Health
http://www.nih.gov

The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy
http://www.teenpregnancy.org

Medicaid and Nevada Check Up
1100 E. William Street
Carson City, NV 89710
(775) 684-3676

Nevada Dental Association
http://www.nvda.org

Nevada Public Health Foundation
Teen Pregnancy Prevention
http://www.nphf.org/programs.htm

Nevada Health Division
505 E. King Street, Room 201
Carson City, NV 89701-4797
(775) 684-4200
http://www.state.nv.us/health

Economic Well-Being

Center for the Child Care Workforce
733 15th Street, NW Suite 1037
Washington, DC 20005-2112
(202) 737-7700
http://www.ccw.org/home

Food Stamp Program: Food and Nutrition Services
http://www.fns.usda.gov/fsp

National Center for Children in Poverty
http://cpmcnet.columbia.edu/dept/nccp/index.html

National Child Care Association
1016 Rosser Street
Conyers, GA 30012
(800) 543-7161
http://www.nccanet.org

National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care
http://nrc.uchsc.edu

National School Lunch Program: Food and Nutrition
http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/lunch

Bureau of Services for Child Care
Division of Child and Family Services
711 East 5th Street
Carson City, NV 89701
(775) 684-4400
http://dcfs.state.nv.us/page23.html

School Health, Safety, & Nutrition Team
Nevada Department of Education
700 East Fifth Street
Carson City, NV 89701-5096
(775) 687-9150
http://www.nde.state.us/nlthsaf/index.html

Nevada Welfare Division
2527 North Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89710
(775) 684-0500
http://welfare.state.nv.us

TANF: Office of Family Assistance
http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ofa
Carson City, NV 89701-5096
(775) 684-0500

Education and Achievement

Head Start Bureau
Administration on Children and Families
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
330 C. Street SW
Washington, D.C. 20447
(202) 205-8572
http://www2.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/hsb/index.htm?

National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)
1509 16th Street NW
Washington, DC 20036-1426
(202) 232-8777
http://www.naeyc.org/naeyc

National Center for Education Statistics
http://www.nces.ed.gov/index.html

National Dropout Prevention Center
College of Health, Education, and Human Development
Clemson University
209 Martin Street, Clemson, South Carolina 29631-1555
(864) 656-2599
http://www.dropoutprevention.org

National Education Association
http://www.nea.org

U.S. Department of Education
http://www.ed.gov/

Nevada Department of Education
700 East Fifth Street
Carson City, NV 89701-5096
(775) 687-9200
http://www.nde.state.nv.us

Office of Community Connections
Nevada Head Start-State Collaboration Office
Early Intervention Services/State of Nevada DHS
3987 South McCarran Blvd.
Reno, NV 89502
(775) 688-2284

Nevada KIDS COUNT
Center for Business and Economic Research, University of Nevada Las Vegas
http://kidscount.unlv.edu

Resources Continued

Child and Youth Safety/Welfare

Center for the Prevention of School Violence
http://www.ncsu.edu/cpsv

Child Welfare League of America
http://www.cwla.org

National CASA Association (Court Appointed Special Advocates)
http://www.nationalcasa.org

National School Safety Center
http://www.nssc1.org

Prevent Child Abuse America
http://www.preventchildabuse.org

Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence
(800) 230-1955

Nevada Division of Child & Family Services
711 E. Fifth Street
Carson City, NV 89710
(775) 684-4400
http://dcfs.state.nv.us

Juvenile Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation - Uniform Crime Reports
http://www.fbi.gov

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org

Juvenile Justice Programs Office
400 West King Street Room 230
Carson City, NV 89701-3092
(775) 687-3982

Youth Development

National Youth Development Information Center (NYDIC)
http://www.nydic.org

Search Institute
http://www.search-institute.org

youthlink.org
http://www.youthlink.org

Multi-Issue

Administration for Children and Families
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/acyf

American Public Human Services Association
http://www.aphsa.org

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
http://www.aecf.org

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities
http://www.cbpp.org

Children, Youth, and Families Education and Research Network (CYFERnet)
http://www.cyfernet.org

Children's Defense Fund
http://www.childrensdefense.org

Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics
http://www.childstats.gov

Forum on Child and Family Statistics
http://childstats.gov

I Am Your Child
http://www.iamyourchild.org

National Association of Child Advocates
http://www.childadvocacy.org

National Association of Counties
http://www.naco.org

Population Reference Bureau (PRB)
http://www.prb.org

The Future of Children
http://www.futureofchildren.org

The Urban Institute
http://www.urban.org

United Way of America
http://national.unitedway.org

U.S. Department of Education, Safe, and Drug Free Schools
http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
http://www.hhs.gov

Nevada Attorney General
Carson City Office
100 North Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701-4717
(775) 684-1100

Nevada's Official Web Site
http://silver.state.nv.us

Selected programs recommended for improvement of student achievement by the Nevada Legislative Committee on Education

Accelerated Math (AM) (Grades 1-12)

Accelerated Reader (AR) (Grades K-12)

Brainchild (BC) (Grades 1-12)

Bridges (BR) (Grades K-12)

California Early & Extended Literacy Learning (CELL) (Grades K-6)

Computer Curriculum Corporation (CCC) (Grades K-8)

Fast Forward (FF) (Grades K-12)

Full Option Science System (FOSS) (Grades K-8)

Lexia Learning System (LL) (Grades K-12)

Mathwings (MW) (Grades 1-5)

Read 180 (R180) (Grades 4-12)

Reading Counts (RC) (Grades 1-12)

Saxon Math (SM) (Grades K-12)

Science and Technology (ST) (Grades 1-8)

Success for All/Roots and Wings (SFA) (Grades K-6)

Thinking Maps (TM) (Grades K-12)

Source: **Legislative Committee on Education, January 9, 2002, *Final List of Effective Remedial Programs.***

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Nevada KIDS COUNT Partners

The University of Nevada Cooperative Extension, (UNCE) is an educational outreach unit of the University of Nevada, Reno. UNCE provides educational programs throughout the state by conducting needs assessments, designing and delivering educational programs, and conducting evaluation studies. Known for its 4-H youth work, UNCE also offers a number of award-winning programs for vulnerable children and families.

The School of Social Work, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, founded in the early 1970s, is the only school of social work in the southern region of the state. The school offers a curriculum designed to educate both undergraduate and graduate students in the delivery of human services to individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities. Concentrations in the Masters of Social Work program include Direct Practice, Administration, Practice and Planning, and Child Welfare. The school offers consultation, research, needs assessment, and program evaluation to public and nonprofit entities.

The Nevada Title IV-D, Family Preservation and Family Support Steering Committee, a statewide committee established as a result of federal legislation, has inclusive geographical and organizational representation. The Title IV-B Committee developed and guided the implementation of the Nevada Title IV-B, *Family Preservation and Family Support Five-Year Plan* that was submitted to the United States Department of Health and Human Services in 1995, with annual updates thereafter.

The Nevada KIDS COUNT Advisory Council, formally established in 1995, is a dedicated, 28-member council that includes statewide representation from a wide range of diverse organizations working with children or families in Nevada. This broad-based representation encompasses state government, county governments, public and Nevada agencies, Nevada KIDS COUNT partners, data providers, and the business community.

Nevada KIDS COUNT
Center for Business and Economic Research, University of Nevada Las Vegas
http://kidscount.unlv.edu

Acknowledgments Continued

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Nevada KIDS COUNT Advisory Council

Candace Bennett
Child Protective Services Supervisor
Clark County Family and Youth Services
E-mail: BENNETCA@co.clark.nv.us

Elizabeth Breshears
Family Programs Officer
Nevada Division of Child & Family Services
E-mail: lbreshea@dcfs.state.nv.us

Deborah Campbell
Executive Director
St. Rose Dominican Health Foundation
E-mail: d2campbell@chw.edu

Anne Cory
President, United Way of Northern Nevada & The Sierra
E-mail: acory@uwayreno.org

Carol Crothers
Evaluation Consultant
Nevada Department of Education
E-mail: crothers@nsn.k12.nv.us

Rennae Daneshvary, PhD
Interim KIDS COUNT Project Coordinator
Assistant Director
UNLV Center for Business and Economic Research
E-mail: rennaed@ccmail.nevada.edu

Frankie Sue Del Papa
Nevada State Attorney General
E-mail: aginfo@ag.state.nv.us

Terry Garcia-Cahlan
Success by Six
E-mail: tgarcia9@compuserve.com

Paul Gowins
DETR- Rehabilitation Division Community Based Services
E-mail: pdgowins@nvdetr.org

Jeff Hardcastle
Nevada State Demographer
UNR NV Small Business Development Center
E-mail: jhardcas@unr.edu

Louise Helton
President, Junior League of Las Vegas
E-mail: gadjet4@aol.com

Brian Kunzi
Office of Attorney General
E-mail: btkunzi@ag.state.nv.us

Sheila Leslie
Nevada State Assemblywoman
E-mail: sleslie@asm.state.nv.us

Sally Martin, PhD, CFLE
State Extension Specialist
UNR Human Development & Family Studies
E-mail: smartin@unr.nevada.edu

Lillian McMorris
KVVU Broadcasting Corporation
E-mail: lillian@lillianmcmorris.com

Marlys Morton
Previous Nevada KIDS COUNT Coordinator
E-mail: marlys@infi.net

Norma Moyle
Bureau of Indian Affairs
E-mail: normamoyle@bia.gov

Robert Potts
Assistant Director
UNLV Center for Business and Economic Research
E-mail: potts@unlv.edu

Rosemary Pressler
Junior League of Reno
E-mail: dpress155@aol.com

Ray Rawson - Legislator
NV State Senator/Director of CCSN Dental Programs
E-mail: ray_rawson@ccsn.nevada.edu

Thom Reilly, DPA
Clark County Manager
E-mail: thomr@co.clark.nv.us

Linda Santangelo, PhD
Assistant Professor
UNLV School of Social Work
E-mail: santangelo@ccmail.nevada.edu

Keith Schwer, PhD
Director
UNLV Center for Business and Economic Research
E-mail: schwer@unlv.edu

Fernando Serrano
Chief Probation Officer
Humboldt County
E-mail: fserrano@desertlinc.com

Sandra Soltz
Community Advocate
E-mail: sandrasoltz@aol.com

Rosemary West
Director, Grant Development/Management
United Way of Southern Nevada
E-mail: rosemaryw@uwaysn.org

Wei Yang, PhD
Nevada State Biostatistician
Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics
E-mail: yangw@govmail.state.nv.us

Candace Young-Richey
CYR & Associates/NV Title IV-B Coordinator
E-mail: crichey175@aol.com

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